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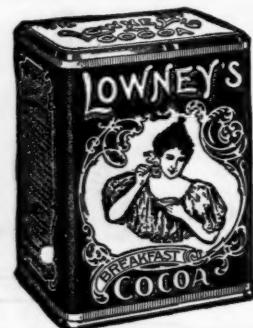
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Widely differing from a certain prominent American who has said that he does not see why every question between nations cannot be arbitrated, Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of the University of Birmingham, England, in a long discussion of the possibilities of arbitration published in London on April 3, takes the ground that while everything arbitral should be arbitrated there are things which no nation would consent to submit to arbitration. He points to the United States as furnishing an example. He does not believe that this country would agree to arbitrate the matter should a European power be unwise enough to interfere if difficulty arose between the Mexican government and the United States. Similarly England would never accept arbitration should a foreign power insist on home rule for Ireland, or if France desired to arbitrate an issue in Egypt, touching the British domination of that country. Coming to Germany, Sir Oliver foresees in the near future the question of a German outlet to the Mediterranean coming to the front of world politics. This he also considers entirely outside the possibility of arbitration. He believes that to obtain such an outlet has long been a secret policy of the German government. In British naval and military circles it has been often suggested privately, we are told, that the real objective of the German fleet is the Mediterranean and not the North Sea, and Sir Oliver expresses the belief that on the death of the Austrian emperor Germany will make a great effort to obtain a seaport on the Adriatic with a territorial connection with Germany. The new German fleet, Sir Oliver concludes, is intended to overawe Italy and France, in order that the operation may be done peacefully, in spite of their protests. In such an event, the essayist maintains, England should keep her hands off and not attempt to curb Germany's just colonial ambitions. It is not likely, however, that England will keep hands off, as a powerful German fleet in the Mediterranean would seriously upset the predominance of the British naval strength in those waters, and in the event of hostilities in the vicinity of the Bosphorus would give to Germany a tremendous influence in the final adjudication of the questions involved.

Sir Oliver appears to have overlooked the fact, concerning which Mr. Carnegie could have instructed him, that the world has entered such an era of peace that the United States would be expected to quietly submit if a nation or two in Europe should suddenly seize some Central American republic and then demand that Uncle Sam should arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine. How could President Taft object to such a demand under the policy of submitting everything to arbitration? Did not the President say not long ago that he could not understand why matters involving national honor should not be settled by arbitration as well as any other question? If China or Japan should demand that we open our ports unrestrictedly to Oriental immigration, and in the event of our unwillingness should ask for arbitration, how could this country object? Under the beneficent reign of peace we have become so mild and childlike that we would either throw open our doors for the free ingress of Mongolians or ask The Hague Tribunal to pass final judgment upon the question. But coming nearer to an eventuality, let us suppose that the work of fortifying the Panama Canal is well under way, in accordance with the decision of the last Congress of the United States, and that some foreign power should make a demand that fortifying cease, as she has suddenly awakened to an appreciation of the fact that her interests might be imperiled by leaving to the United States untrammeled control of the canal. Is it to be imagined for a moment

that this country could, with unrestricted arbitration, stand upon its "rights"? We speak thus lightly of such serious matters to make plain the difference between arbitration of such minor matters as can be and have been through generations settled by diplomacy as they could continue to be settled with or without arbitration, and those larger questions that touch the very existence of nations. The words "national honor" are misleading. They are too suggestive of pride and national egotism. The matters of which Sir Oliver Lodge speaks are questions of more than honor; they concern the very life of countries. Questions of international importance such as the Monroe Doctrine, are not questions of national honor at all. They are questions practically of life and death.

In a speech in the French Chamber of Deputies M. Clémentel, reporter of the army estimates and a former Minister of the Colonies, called attention to the fact that on all sides Europe was arming. The new German quinquennate had been adopted, by virtue of which 10,785 men were to be added to the peace strength of the German army at an additional recurring cost of over \$5,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding these increases, all that the French Parliament was asked to do was to maintain the actual effective strength of the French army. France was generous and pacific, but she was courageous, too, and in reliance upon her army she could face the future unafraid. M. Clémentel described as a sufficiently serious matter the increase in the army estimates by over \$5,000,000 to \$180,000,000, which was due to the introduction of "democratic" legislation, the reorganization of the artillery and the higher cost of the necessities of life. But the army had to face the infinitely graver problem which was presented by the declining birth rate. In 1870 the number of births was 1,000,000, in 1905 they amounted to only 850,000, and since that year a rapid fall had set in, until in 1909 they numbered only 770,000, of which 393,000 were males. In the meantime the population of the German Empire had risen from forty to sixty million inhabitants. During the last quarter of a century the state of armed peace had imposed upon Europe a burden of \$25,000,000,000. Since 1883 Germany had increased her military expenditure by 195 per cent., Austria by 112 per cent., Russia by 69 per cent., and France by only 49 per cent. Two-thirds of the existing armament of 3,000,000 Lebel rifles were in excellent working order. Of the remainder, about 700,000 were still quite serviceable, while the other 300,000 needed new barrels, which would cost one dollar a piece. The introduction of a new weapon would cost from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and if an automatic weapon were adopted very serious disadvantages might result from entrusting its delicate mechanism to the tender mercies of reservists. The Lebel rifle, on the other hand, was "as strong as a pickaxe," and he did not hesitate to say that for practical service in the field it was as good as the best foreign rifles, and better than nearly all of them. The question of rearmament was by no means urgent.

With that nagging tendency which is characteristic of the Socialist, and which resembles the annoying buzzing of an inconsequential fly, the first member of Congress to bid for the limelight in connection with the mobilization of troops in Texas is the solitary Socialist in that body, Victor Berger, of Wisconsin. On April 5 he introduced a resolution calling upon the President to submit to this session of Congress all documents, papers and reports upon which was based the order for mobilizing the Army troops in Texas. This sudden appearance of Mr. Berger's resolution gives point to the report that the uprising in Mexico is the work of Socialists. However, the revolutionary junta in Washington is not a little disturbed by Mr. Berger's move. They say that the present revolutionary leaders have repeatedly declared they have nothing in common with the Socialists, who for several years have been at work in the United States to foment political disturbances in Mexico. Of course this resolution has little chance of being favorably acted on, for the overwhelming majority of level-headed men in Congress have enough confidence in the President to believe that he had sufficiently good reasons as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to order the movement of troops as he has done without being called upon to explain his reasons for doing so. So far there has not been an act of our soldiers that has not been in strict accordance with neutrality, and we have yet to hear that they have in any way interfered with the activities of the Mexican revolutionists, except possibly as the latter may have sought to use the American territory for their rebellious purposes. The Socialist Club of Georgetown, Texas, having forty members, has adopted resolutions asking President Taft to refuse to order American troops to Mexico to protect the investments down there, and calling on Senators Bailey and Culbertson to do all in their power to prevent the war, urging that such a war is opposed to good government and humanity.

Very timely in its application to the Panama Canal and the question of fortifying it is the contribution of Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to the current Professional Memoirs of the Corps on the military value of the little Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in the Civil War. This canal has a length of only fourteen miles and the construction of it was brought about

by the destruction of the Capitol at Washington in the war of 1814 and the desire to avert a repetition of such a disaster. "When the Civil War broke out this waterway had been completely forgotten by the military authorities at Washington," Major Raymond says. After the firing on the 6th Massachusetts in its passage through Baltimore and the burning of all the railroad bridges from Baltimore to the Susquehanna River, the Federal Government had absolutely no means of transporting troops along the seaboard by rail to Washington, all land communication having been severed. On April 20 the Government seized all the propeller steamers that could pass through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the vessels were rushed through the canal, and at daybreak of April 21 they met the trains arriving at Perryville with troops. The soldiers were hurried on board the steamers and carried to Annapolis and thence by way of Annapolis Junction to Washington. "When these troops arrived at Washington the Confederate outposts were at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge across the Potomac River. For nearly sixty days the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was the key to the whole Federal situation." But for this canal the cry of "All quiet on the Potomac!" might have been "All quiet on the Delaware!" Throughout the war, says the Engineer essayist, the canal played an important, even a vital part. "Over it were transported reinforcements, food, clothes, ammunition and other stores, without which the Army of the Potomac could hardly have been kept in the field." The effect of the canal on the early fortunes of the war is described in a speech made by Capt. Phillip Reybold about this canal at Wilmington, Del., in 1906, from which Major Raymond quotes.

The New York Sun advances one suggestion relative to the scheme of an international navy for the promotion of universal peace which should give pause to such exponents of that theory as Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and others. "When we consider," it says, "that the American Navy has always been by the ears, as it were, over the dignity and rights and emoluments of the line and staff, we are sceptical about the officers of the associated twelve sea Powers dwelling together in amity and content." That will always be one of the difficulties of any arrangement to police the world by international agreement. Human nature will not be made over for the purposes of peace. The reply has been made that the amity which characterized the campaign of the Allies against the Chinese in the Pekin relief expedition ten years ago shows the possibility of harmonious action by the Powers in the interest of world peace.

The general drift of opinion at the annual meeting of the Institute of Naval Architects in London on April 5, cable despatches say, was to the effect that the use of aeroplanes would have no greater influence upon the limitation of the size of battleships than had the torpedo. The best defense against aerial attack would be found in counter-attack by airships. Mr. Arnold Hills, head of the shipbuilding company that recently launched the Super-Dreadnaught Thunderer, was emphatic in the opinion that motor battleships without stokers, boilers and funnels would be afloat within five years. Internal combustion propulsive machinery is being fitted in some of the newest submarines for the British navy and Reginald McKenna stated in the House of Commons on April 5 that the suitability of this type of machinery for other warships was receiving the earnest attention of the admiralty.

Cir. 3, March 22, 1911, Office of the Commissary General, publishes a table showing the actual quantities, per 100,000 rations, that were issued and sold (of each article mentioned) at the maneuvers last year, and may be considered as giving fair approximation of quantities that would be consumed in future maneuver camps. Some of the ration items are: Beef, 138,836 lbs.; mutton, 366 lbs.; bacon, 18,899 lbs.; corned meat, 3,168 lbs.; fish, cod and mackerel, 88 lbs.; salmon, 966 cans; flour, 96,136 lbs.; beans, 12,079 lbs. and 896 cans; rice, 5,000 lbs.; potatoes, 158,547 lbs.; onions, 18,377 lbs.; tomatoes, 9,529 cans; prunes, 2,665 lbs.; apples and peaches, 3,645 lbs.; jam, 1,653 cans; coffee, 10,266 lbs.; tea, 154 lbs.; sugar, 36,492 lbs.; milk, evaporated, 13,392 cans; vinegar, 327 gals.; pickles, 297 gals.; salt, 6,523 lbs.; pepper, 1,238 cans; butter, 3,135 lbs.; lard, 3,601 lbs.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has designated Naval Constr. G. H. Rock, now on duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy, now in the Engineering class at Annapolis, and Paymr. Charles Conard as members of a board on scientific management to study the different methods employed by the experts on this subject in different commercial establishments. The board will work in conjunction with Mr. Harrington Emerson, Mr. H. L. Gant and Mr. Charles Day, who are now studying our navy yards, and will prepare for adoption in the navy yards the best methods of shop management and practice suited to our needs. They will prepare for use in the yards changes in methods which the scientific management experts recommend and will recommend step by step improvements which they find in successful use commercially.

The spring meeting of the Maryland United Hunts (Patapsco, Green Spring Valley and Elkridge Hunt Clubs) is to be held at Pimlico, Md., May 30, June 1 and 3, 1911. The Army Mounted Service Cup, offered by the Washington Jockey Club, will be run Thursday, June 1. Six furlongs. Purse \$300 and cup for horses belonging to troops and batteries of U.S. Cavalry and U.S. Field Artillery, serving in the Departments of the East and the Gulf, and to be ridden by enlisted men of these organizations; \$25 to the rider of the winner; \$100 to the troop or battery fund of the winner; \$100 to the athletic fund of the post of the winner; \$15 to the rider of the second horse; \$30 to the troop or battery fund of the second horse; \$10 to the rider of the third horse, and \$20 to the troop or battery fund of the third horse. The cup to be inscribed with the name of the winner, the name and rank of the rider, his troop or battery and regiment, and to be held in the custody of the troop or battery for one year, when it shall again be competed for, and to become the property of the troop or battery which shall win it for three years, not necessarily consecutively. Riders to wear olive drab service uniform, with cap, and horses to be equipped with regulation saddles and bridles. Catch weights. Entries, giving name of horse, its troop, battery or regiment, will be limited to one horse from each troop or battery, and to one horse from the non-commissioned staff and band of each of the regiments of Cavalry and Field Artillery whose headquarters are serving on the two departments, and will be submitted by the organization commander to the secretary of the Maryland United Hunts, Mr. D. Sterrett Gittings, 707 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., by May 20, 1911. The 1907 winner at Bennington was Gregg, ridden by Saddler James G. Magrath, Troop G, 113th Cav.; 1908, 1909, no race; 1910, winner at Pimlico, Acme, ridden by Corp. Thomas Kane, Troop A, 15th Cav. The above race is run in accordance with the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and Hunts Committee, and of the usual conditions of the meeting.

According to the newspaper of the U.S. Marines stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, the Camp Elliott Men, the reduction of the percentage of sick in the command from 7.37 to 1.85 per cent. in the last five years is a tribute to the efforts of the medical officers and their staff of assistants attached to the post, which have resulted in making the post station the healthiest spot in the Zone. The total average complement for the year was 386.62. In the month of December last there were no cases of malaria in the sick bay, an unprecedented thing in the history of the camp. This gratifying improvement is largely due to the system of using quinine. Taking quinine is no longer compulsory except in the case of men who have had malaria at the post. The lowering of the malaria rate is also due to the oiling of mosquito breeding places, to keeping the grass well trimmed and to watching the sanitary conditions carefully. The athletic meet on Feb. 18 was held with great success. The following acted as officials: Referee, 1st Lieut. R. L. Shepard; track judges, 1st Lieut. W. W. Buckley and 2d Lieut. Donald F. Duncan; field judges, 1st Lieuts. Harold F. Wrigman and Edward H. Conger; timekeeper, 1st Lieut. R. L. Shepard and 2d Lieut. T. S. Clarke; starter, 2d Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, Jr.; marshal and inspector, 1st Lieut. E. S. Willing; scorer, J. D. Safford; clerk of course, Sergt. Charles H. Volz; announcer, Corp. John W. McDonald. The four-fifths of a mile company relay race was won by A, time, 3 m. 21.2-5s. A men were in front, too, in the relay for four-men teams. Co. D, on account of rifle practice and being in camp at the range, did not compete. In view of the way Co. A gathered in the firsts one may suppose that the statement, "We are the invincibles," under "Co. B Notes," is intended to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

The El Paso Herald, which is now viewing our Army at close range, says: "Uncle Sam has the greatest army in the world. It is not the largest and it may not be the most perfectly drilled or equipped, but the personnel is the highest—and compulsory military service is not practiced. Enlistment is voluntary in the United States, and the men are all of a high type. They have proved it here on the border. Patrolling the dusty, weary desert strip of country along the international line, no diversion but looking out on the pigsties and cowlots of the native Mexicans, among whose jackals they are camped in unsanitary proximity, they go about their duty with the same thoroughness every day. There is never any grumbling; there is no rough or boisterous conduct when the men have a few hours off to themselves. They have comported themselves in a degree that has been highly commendable. They have a task that is far from pleasant or entertaining, one that is decidedly monotonous and tiresome, yet there have been no desertions and no conduct that was not creditable to the Army as a whole. Mexican soldiers just across the river, forced to none of these hardships of border guard duty, have to be kept in their barracks under lock and key to prevent desertions; the American soldiers are free to go where they please, without the restraining hand of an officer, yet they remain day in and day out on guard on the bare, sandy banks of the Rio Grande or along the imaginary line through the greaseweed, conscientiously and faithfully guarding for their Government against a violation of the neutrality law, enforcing something they personally take very little interest in, yet doing it well because the honor of their country is at stake."

The Scientific American, which has been a strong advocate of the policy of building some of our new warships in government navy yards, has reached the conclusion that conditions have so far changed that, for the future, warship building should be discontinued at the navy yards, and all contracts for new construction should be given to the private yards. "To-day," it says, "ton for ton, we are building as quickly and as cheaply as the leading yards of Great Britain and Europe; and the Government is getting its contract-built vessels at such a low figure that it is altogether impossible for our navy yards to make any successful competition. The movement for navy-built ships found its most powerful

advocate among the corps of naval constructors. Naturally, they are proud of the results accomplished, and because of their close identification with navy yard development their sympathies would naturally lead them to favor, if they could do so consistently, a continuance of the policy. The naval constructors, however, are now opposed to navy-built ships, and Chief Constructor Watt is on record as stating that the building of the New York at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will involve an additional outlay of over a million and a half dollars above what she would cost if built by private contractors. Furthermore, the policy inaugurated under Secretary Meyer's administration, of composing our Atlantic Fleet of divisions of five, with one ship at a time of each division proceeding to the navy yard for annual overhaul, has had the good effect of distributing the repair work more evenly throughout the year. Another argument for this change of opinion is the necessity of sustaining private shipyards, which are all but starving for want of work because of the mistaken policy with reference to refusing government aid to our great shipbuilding establishments. It is quite conceivable that the ultimate fortunes of the next great war will depend upon the degree in which the yards are manned and equipped to meet the heavy strain that will be put upon them."

sion that met with no public rebuke whatever, showing how callous the public becomes after a time.

Speaking of the military maneuvers in Texas, the New York Medical Journal says: "The Medical Service in particular should profit by this opportunity. It is with regret that we note that only one medical officer was named among the first quota assigned to duty from the National Guard of the state of New York. We have no doubt that the medical officers of the National Guard have been quite as prompt as the line officers to tender their services. Certainly, so far as the medical officers of the National Guard of New York, of Illinois and of two or three other states are concerned, they are as eager to perfect themselves in military training as the line officers. Whatever may be the cause for so slender a representation of the medical department of the National Guard of New York among the first quota assigned to duty, we sincerely hope that this cause will be removed, and that every medical officer in the National Guard will seek and be given an opportunity to observe the practical operations of the Army in the field in Texas."

In the driving of the last few interlocking steel piles of the last twenty caissons forming the enclosing wall of the huge basin or cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the Maine, the first stage in the great work of exposing and ultimately removing the shattered hull of the battleship was brought to a successful close last week. The work was unmarked by a single mishap. The second stage, that of filling the caissons as fast as completed with mud, clay and rock dredged from the harbor bottom, has been going on for some time as fast as circumstances would permit, and now that the ring of caissons is completed is being pushed forward. It is expected that the filling of the caissons will be completed by the end of April, and after that the most interesting stage of the work, that of pumping out the great basin and leaving exposed the hull of the ship, will begin. Capt. Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., U.S.A., is the engineer officer in immediate charge of the operations. As soon as the wreck is fully exposed the search for bodies will take precedence of every other consideration. It is considered certain that when this stage of the work is reached a warship will be ordered to Havana to receive the bodies and transport them to their final resting place.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the New York Assembly is considering the introduction of a bill along the lines of Assemblyman Brooks's idea of establishing a state military institute at Peekskill. The bill would permit free scholarship to the extent of 250 students, each student to be appointed to the institute on the nomination of each Senator and Assemblyman, and 300 pay students could be accommodated. The bill reducing the term of enlistment from five to three years has passed the Assembly and is on its third reading in the Senate. The Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported twenty-seven bills encouraging recruiting in the state Service and "making more pleasant the life of a militiaman," as Assemblyman Cuvillier puts it. In our issue of Jan. 21, 1911, page 591, we referred to the value of military schools supported by the government, and suggested that when the time comes for the closing of the homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers they might be profitably turned into centers of military instruction for the youth of the country. These schools might aim at West Point standards of proficiency or they might be carried on as feeders to the Military Academy.

Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, in connection with the construction of the big drydock there, lectured before the members of the Downtown Taxpayers' Association at Brooklyn April 10. A large gathering listened to the talk, which was illustrated by photographs in colors. The subject of the lecture was "The Navy Ashore and the Brooklyn Navy Yard." Mr. Harris declared the docking facilities of the local navy yard were inadequate. He said if more docking space was secured a greater number of ships could go to the yard to be repaired and consequently more money would be expended in Brooklyn. As it is now very few of the big ships can get into the yard promptly, having to await their turn. The extra docking space would not only mean more ships to be repaired, but would necessitate an increase of the working force. The Association adopted resolutions urging the purchase of sufficient land west of the navy yard to permit the docking of the entire Atlantic Fleet at one time. The proposal to buy the triangle bounded by Sands, Washington and Fulton streets was condemned. It was stated that certain city officials owned property in that area and wanted to sell it at a good price. The Association asks that the money with which it is proposed to purchase the property be used toward buying and improving all the territory between the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and the plaza of the Manhattan Bridge.

In the announcement of the semi-centennial celebration on April 21 next of the departure of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to the front in 1861, the Veteran Association of that organization makes Lincoln say, in his famous Gettysburg speech of Nov. 19, 1863, "That this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." In the facsimile copies of that speech in the handwriting of Lincoln, published at the time of the celebration of the centennial of his birth, on Feb. 12, 1909, the words "under God" did not appear. One of these facsimiles was published by the New York Times. It seems to be the fate of great addresses, like other great pieces of literature, to be often garbled, either designedly or innocently, in their travel down the years. Only two or three years ago, at the funeral of a member of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in the armory, several stanzas, not appearing in the original, were added to the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," an audacity of revi-

The Association of Military Surgeons has issued in brochure form the essay of Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on "Blank Forms for the Internal Administration of Army General Hospitals." In time of peace there are only a few general hospitals, there being at present only four, but in the brief Spanish-American War eighteen were established, and in the four years of the Civil War there were 499 in the Union Army. Some of these had more than 3,000 patients under treatment at one time. "Without special preliminary experience a medical officer may be called upon to establish a G.H. of considerable capacity, and the administration of it may be left to the resource of the officer assuming command." It may require months to work out the details of the administration of the newly established plant, and the purpose of Major Rhoads in preparing the blank forms is to facilitate the work of such organization. The forms were compiled during his service as adjutant at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, and have been in satisfactory use there for more than a year.

The international polo matches will be held on the Meadowbrook polo field, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., May 31, June 3, and, if necessary, a final game June 7. Officers who are members of the several Army polo clubs who intend to be present may apply for badges entitling them to admission to the grounds to Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., Army delegate for polo, War College, Washington, D.C. Whether complimentary seats for members will be available is not yet determined. Requests should be made by May 1. The schedule of prices for reservations for the entire series of games is as follows: West stand—Boxes, \$150 to \$200; seats, \$10. East stand—Boxes, \$75; seats, \$5. If all reservations are not sold for the series near the time of the games boxes and seats for single games will be sold. Applications for reservations may be made to the secretary, National Polo Association, 29 Broadway, New York. A place will be set aside where the games can be seen at fifty cents admission.

The board of officers of the 13th Regiment, C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., on April 11 decided to lease a tract of land 200 by 800 feet in the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn. The ground extends to the water front, and to the west is Fort Hamilton; in fact, Battery Mendenhall is within a stone's throw. Here the coast artillerymen will establish an athletic field and summer camp. On the north end will be laid out a six-lap track and tennis courts, while the summer camp will be on the shore end. Conical tents will be put up so that about 200 men can be accommodated with sleeping quarters. The proximity to the fort is expected to result in the men availing themselves of the invitation of the Army officers to practice with the coast artillery guns. The work of preparing the grounds will begin at once, and it is hoped that the athletic annex of the big regiment be opened with a large tournament about Decoration Day.

"It was, in any case, impossible that war could take place between Russia and China," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, "for even if Russia had reoccupied Kuldja or entered Mongolia, which she would not unless obliged to do so, a state of war would not have existed. China has no force in East Turkestan, or elsewhere, at all capable of resistance to the Russians, and Russia wants peace with China. Russia's action is merely in defense of the interests of her own subjects in Chinese territory or on the frontier. China has, unfortunately for her, a bad President of the Wai-wu-pu, Prince Ching. He neglects his duty and delegates his negotiations to his assistants. Of the latter, Hu-wei-te, an accomplished gentleman of Western education, is remarkable for good sense and true patriotism."

A practical trial of an experimental combat wagon and manual of supply has been ordered made under the direction of Major George W. McIver, 9th U.S. Inf., at the camp of the Provisional Brigade near San Diego, Cal. The quartermaster's department has shipped from the Presidio of Monterey to the camp of the Provisional Brigade one wagon, one set of wheel harness with pack saddle, one complete set artillery harness and ten empty ammunition boxes (new type) required for the trials.

The lower house of the Pennsylvania state Legislature on April 5 passed a bill punishing persons who refuse to admit men in the U.S. Army or Navy uniform to amusement places; also a bill granting brevet rank to officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the Civil War.

The Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 22 to 13, on April 4 rejected the bill to provide for an equestrian statue of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The statue was to have been erected in the State House grounds.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S COLOR LINE.

In our issue of March 4 we said that until the secret of race prejudice and color prejudices is discovered it will be idle to seek to change the relations of nations by the pronunciamientos of peace societies and world parliaments. Strong confirmation of the truth of this view is shown by the attitude of the English people and the whites of South Africa toward the blacks in the Kaffir section. For years some of the severest rebukes of lynchings in the Southern states of America have come from the English press, but these critics are now face to face with a problem like that which has been the despair of sociologists in the United States. In certain parts of South Africa whites are few and Kaffirs many. In Rhodesia there are barely 20,000 whites to 600,000 Kaffirs. According to South African law, resembling the statutes of our own Southern states, the crime of criminal assault of a black upon a white woman is punishable with death. Recently a black native, convicted of such a crime and sentenced to death, was reprieved by Lord and Governor General Gladstone, son of the former Premier of Great Britain, who is alleged to have said in a private letter that it was "time the Rhodesian women learned to lock their doors and windows at night." This action of the head of the government put Rhodesia in a state of frenzied rage, which gave birth to such expressions as that "the action of the Governor General was the most dangerous exercise of the prerogative with which the representative of the Crown in South Africa is invested." Some South Africans may refer to Lord Gladstone as a carpetbagger, on the theory that he knows little of the character of the black men of the country, having come, as did some of the governors of the Southern states immediately after the Civil War, into a strange country.

The London Daily Mail, awakened by the danger to women, which is lessened by the fear of certain death, apologizes for the condemnation which has been visited upon American communities following lynchings in the following comment upon the Rhodesian case: "We in this country often condemn the American habit of lynching negroes who have assaulted white women. The excuse of Americans is that the law is slow and uncertain. In the British dominions it is swift and sure. Lord Gladstone has taken away that security which has hitherto allowed the law to follow its course. If he is so unwise as to perpetuate this error, the result will be that the people in South Africa will follow the example of America, and lynching will take the place of law. If Lord Gladstone has been moved by reasons of humanity, the sooner he is made to understand that what may be humanity in Great Britain is inhumanity in South Africa the better will it be for the peace of South Africa and for his own reputation." It is by no means to extenuate lynching to call attention to the danger of that practice arising if weak-minded sentimentalism is to govern the adjustment of the relations of the sexes. The controversy over the color question in the United States ought to have made it plain to the Governor General that in all matters involving the sexual relation between the races an absolutely inflexible rule must be followed, else the situation will get beyond control, and a war of extermination may result. As has been well said: "The mischief in South Africa is to be laid at the door of those misguided sentimentalists or inefficient officials through whose opposition or supineness retributive justice is allowed to fail." This condition in South Africa is one that should make Mr. Carnegie and his disciples see that there are other "foul blots" on our civilization than war, and that, if he can succeed in getting rid of these, perhaps war will disappear as a natural result. This straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel is a characteristic of these times, as well as of the days of St. Matthew.

Students of ethnology will do well to note that revolutionary theories about race amalgamation are springing up coincidentally with the activities of the "peace" crusaders. The reason why these radical opinions come to the surface at the same time is not far to seek. Our institutions of learning are developing a set of men who entirely lose sight of the concrete conditions of human environment in contemplating the beauty of abstract propositions of generalized truth. Such a kind of man is Prof. Alexander F. Chamberlain, assistant professor, department of anthropology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. In a letter to the New York Times, published on March 10, this instructor of youth not only came out boldly for the indiscriminate mixing of the races, but denounced the present segregation of whites and blacks, saying: "This final breed of mankind will comprehend the black man by the same right as the yellow, the red, the brown and the white. The perpetual segregation of the negro in democratic America is, fortunately, as impossible as it is absurd, unjust and unscientific. \* \* \* Let no one believe that anthropologists are of opinion that the white race is going down to destruction through miscegenation." Professor Chamberlain can give his theories a practical test right at home. Let him urge Clark to throw open its doors and give equal social equality to negroes and whites. Let him begin a crusade in his own institution, within sight of the windows of his study where he has thought out his beautiful theories, and he will find that the mixed-blood era whose dawn he can see illuminating the skies of human progress is as far off as ever, and that his campaign for the intermarrying of the races will tend suddenly to curtail his influence at Clark. In the actual working out of his lovely theories we believe Professor Chamberlain would be much like the New England gentleman who visited West Point some years ago to see his son, who was a cadet. A colored cadet was then at the Military Academy. When the visitor saw the negro he went up to the Superintendent and very patronizingly said he was "glad, glad, indeed, sir, to see that this great school is broad enough to waive all considerations of color." "Ah," replied the Superintendent, with a suspicious twinkle in his eyes, "you have just arrived in time. We have had trouble in finding a cadet to room with the colored man, but now we'll arrange to have him room with your son. Thank you very much." The Superintendent turned around as if to give an order, but the visitor interrupted with a sputter of expostulations. "No, no, that would never do. I couldn't think of such a thing," he protested, showing what became of his fine-spun theories when he faced the actuality.

In the French Chamber of Deputies March 21 the reporter for the army estimates explained that in proposing the institution of a commemorative medal for the

survivors of the war of 1870 the government had, after considerable hesitation, yielded to the urgent representation of Parliament. The budget committee, for its part, desired to associate itself with the project, provided that the date "1870-1871," which had a painful sound in patriotic ears, were not inscribed on the medal, but the words "Aux Combattants de la Défense Nationale."

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF CIVIL WAR.

This week being the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War the daily papers are devoting much attention, in illustrated and other articles, to the attack upon and surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, S.C., April 13, 1861, which roused the blood of the North to fever heat and set their legions on the march to avenge the insult to the national flag.

Speaking of the fall of Fort Sumter General Hagood, of South Carolina, who took part in the attack on the fort, in his memoirs noticed elsewhere, says: "From a military point of view its defense was contemptible—to realize how contemptible one need only look to the ruins of the same work held later in the war by Rhett, Elliott and Mitchell, without a gun to reply to Gillmore's 200 Parrots, or a casement to shelter them, save such as they themselves tunneled in the débris, working under a merciless fire. The tenacity of purpose which could avail itself of passive resistance and fight for time had no place in their defense. A formidable fleet lay idly by and witnessed the bombardment and surrender without an effort either by force or stratagem to aid the garrison. \* \* \* Major Anderson was himself a Democrat of the State's Rights school, a Kentuckian by birth and a son-in-law of Duncan L. Clinch, who had tendered his commission to the United States Government years ago, when its mandates were about to place him in antagonism to the sovereignty of Georgia. On the other hand, he was a trained soldier of the Regular Army, with all of a soldier's ideas of honor. Thus situated, with his orders, such as they were, emanating from the tricky and shuffling demagogues who filled the high places at Washington; himself for some time cut off from communication with his headquarters, and the fleet (which was in direct communication with it, and which was there for nothing if not to assist him) lying idly in his view, and moving no hand to help him, no wonder that he made only such a defense as could by possibility warrant an honorable surrender."

This testimony is interesting, coming from a Southern writer. How true it is may be seen from the extracts which follow from official communications passing between General Anderson and the War Department at Washington from Nov. 23, 1860, when Buchanan was still President, to April 13, 1861, scarcely six weeks after Lincoln had taken command:

Nov. 23, 1860, General Anderson wrote: "I need not say how anxious I am—indeed determined, so far as honor will permit—to avoid collision with the citizens of South Carolina. Nothing, however, will be better calculated to prevent bloodshed than our being found in such an attitude that it would be madness and folly to attack us. \* \* \* If we neglect to strengthen ourselves South Carolina will, unless these works are surrendered on their first demand, most assuredly immediately attack us. I will thank the Department to give me special instructions, as my position here is, rather a politico-military than a military one."

December 1, A.G.O., Washington, S. Cooper, A.G., who left soon after to join the South, wrote: "It is believed from information thought to be reliable that an attack will not be made on your command, and the Secretary (Floyd, another Southern conspirator) has only to refer to his conversations with you, and to caution you that should his convictions unhappily prove untrue your actions must be such as to be free from the charge of initiating a collision."

December 4 General Anderson wrote: "I regret that sufficient soldiers are not in this harbor to garrison these two works! The Government will soon have to decide the question whether to maintain them or to give them up to South Carolina. If it be decided to maintain them troops must instantly be sent, and in large numbers!"

December 6, 1860, General Anderson wrote: "I have not yet commenced leveling off the sand hills which, within 100 yards to the east, command this fort. Would my doing this be construed into initiating a collision? I would thank you also to inform me under what circumstances I would be justified in setting fire to or destroying the houses which afford dangerous shelter to an enemy, and whether I would be justified in firing upon an armed body which may be seen approaching our works."

Dec. 14, A.G.O., S. Cooper, A.G., replied: "The fact of the sand hills being private property and, as is understood, having private residences built upon them, decides the question in the negative."

December 18 General Anderson wrote: "The sand hills referred to are private property, but no houses are built upon them; they are in front of or between houses. I, of course, shall not remove them until convinced that an attack will be made, nor shall I resort to the extreme measure of burning or destroying houses except on the same assurance, and then only such as mask positions where batteries may be erected, or such as, in my opinion, cannot be permitted to remain without endangering my command, which is so small that I cannot afford to spare a man. \* \* \* The sand hills and the houses surrounding the fort will afford safe shelter for sharpshooters, who may, with ordinary good luck, pick off the major part of my little band if we stand to our guns in a few hours."

On Dec. 20 John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, telegraphed to Col. R. E. De Russy: "I have just received a telegraphic despatch informing me that you have removed forty muskets from Charleston Arsenal to Fort Moultrie. If you have removed any arms return them instantly. Answer by telegraph."

To Anderson Floyd wrote Dec. 21: "It is neither expected nor desired that you should expose your own life or that of your men in a hopeless conflict in defense of these forts. If they are invested or attacked by a force so superior that resistance would, in your judgment, be a useless waste of life, it will be your duty to yield to necessity and make the best terms in your power."

Dec. 26, 1860, Major Anderson reported that he had withdrawn to Fort Sumter from Fort Moultrie after disabling its guns and destroying the ammunition.

December 27 J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, telegraphed that there were no orders for this movement and asked why it was made. The same day Anderson

replied that Moultrie was indefensible and he was satisfied that the state authorities were contemplating an hostile act and they immediately took possession of the abandoned fort, the Governor of South Carolina complaining that the withdrawal of its garrison to Sumter was in violation of an agreement with President Buchanan not to reinforce any of the forts in Charleston Harbor. Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, was seized by the state troops Dec. 27. The Charleston Arsenal was seized Dec. 30, there being no force to defend it.

Jan. 13, 1861, 1st Lt. Charles R. Woods, 9th Inf., U.S.A., reported from New York that he had gone to Charleston in the Star of the West with 200 recruits, had been fired upon by a masked battery on Morris Island while endeavoring to reach Fort Sumter, and had been forced to return to New York without accomplishing his mission.

April 19 G. V. Fox, Navy Department, reported that his attempt to take provisions to Fort Sumter failed because his convoy of fighting vessels was taken away without information to him.

April 18 Major Anderson reported that after defending Sumter for thirty-four hours against the fire of batteries of mortars and heavy guns he withdrew from Fort Sumter April 19 with the honors of war, the fort being in ruins and on fire from hot shot, no provisions but pork remaining and only four barrels and three cartridges of powder, with no bags for making cartridges.

April 20 Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, wrote expressing the appreciation of the Government of the "judicious and gallant conduct" of Anderson and his command.

October 1 J. G. Foster, captain of Engineers, U.S.A., submitted a long report of the defense and surrender of Sumter. The immediate cause of surrender was the failure of ammunition for the batteries. Three U.S. men-of-war were off the bar, but they made no attempt to aid the fort. With an abundance of provisions and ammunition the fort could have been defended indefinitely. The Confederate general, Beauregard, reported that "if Sumter was properly garrisoned and armed it would be a perfect Gibraltar to anything but constant shelling, night and day, from the four points of the compass." He also reported that at each shot from Sumter his men "would cheer Anderson for his gallantry" and when, April 15, he left the harbor on the steamer Isabel the soldiers of the batteries on Cumming's Point lined the beach, silent and with heads uncovered, while Anderson and his command passed before them, and expressions of scorn at the apparent cowardice of the fleet in not even attempting to rescue so gallant an officer and his command were upon the lips of all." With such material for an army, adds Beauregard, "if properly disciplined, I would consider myself almost invincible against any forces not too greatly superior." He reported that he lost no lives and had but four wounded slightly. No one was seriously injured in Sumter until, in saluting the flag on evacuation, by an accidental explosion one man was killed, two seriously wounded and one slightly. Against the fort were fired 354 10-inch shells, 61 9-inch and 6 8-inch, with 248 64-pound shot, 247 42-pound, 828 32-pound and 405 24-pound, besides 61 32-pound hot shot, in all 2,190 shot and shell in a thirty-four hours' bombardment. After passing into the hands of the Confederates Sumter was held until the end of the war, and in spite of a fierce naval attack with monitors and other ironclads.

## ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION IN ARMY.

With the assistance of Major George A. Skinner and Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., 1st Lt. John P. Fletcher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has prepared a description of a safe and rapid method for the administration of anti-typoid vaccine. In this article, which appears in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Fletcher says:

"Since the introduction into the British army of the inoculation of bacterial vaccine as a prophylactic measure against typhoid fever, by Wright and Leishman, medical officers, both at home and abroad, have become thoroughly convinced of the value of the procedure in the military service; so that anti-typoid inoculation (or vaccination) can no longer be said to be in the experimental stage. So consistently favorable have recent statistics been that it is safe to say that this method of protection against a dread disease will soon cease to be almost exclusive property of the military organization, but will be accepted and eventually enforced as a safeguard to municipal health."

"In brief, the method used in our Army consists in making three subcutaneous injections, at ten-day intervals, of a killed culture of *B. typhosus*. The vaccine is prepared in the laboratory of the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., and is sent out in 1 c.c., 5 c.c. and 10 c.c. sealed ampoules, the standard content being 1,000,000,000 dead bacilli per cubic centimeter. The first dose is 0.5 c.c. and the second and third doses 1 c.c. each."

"The vaccination of an entire brigade would appear at first sight to be a rather stupendous task, and, as hypodermics are usually given, would indeed be such; but the Army method, which is the result of facing just such a proposition, has made possible the administration of over 4,000 doses without a single infected arm, and with two officers working, at the rate of five doses per minute, assisted by four men and one non-commissioned officer.

"It has been suggested that simple plunging of the needle into boiling water or strong solution of phenol or formaldehyde solution is sufficient sterilization; but it is doubtful if the author of such a suggestion would relish being the next man inoculated with that needle after it had been used on a syphilitic. So, in view of the questionable cases bound to appear, each needle was disconnected from the syringe and boiled, a freshly sterilized needle being used on each case.

"Records of each case are kept on cards furnished by the Surgeon General's Office, and for this purpose a sergeant is stationed at a desk just within the door by which the men enter the vaccination room. Coat racks are provided in the hall. The men enter by organizations in as nearly alphabetical order as possible, each with his left arm bare, exposing the lower two-thirds of the arm. The necessary data is given to the sergeant as each man enters the 'scrub-up' line. Here at the first table the arm is scrubbed with green soap and warm water, rinsed, and the subject passes on to the second table, where a second man washes the previously scrubbed area with a 1 to 1,000 solution of mercuric chloride; he then advances to a third table, where the field is rubbed with ninety-five per cent. alcohol, after which he comes to the officer who is to vaccinate him.

"The use of trikresol has been very valuable, not only

in cauterizing the needle tract, but the slight burn it leaves marks the site of a previous inoculation and prevents the administration of two doses the same day; for, in spite of all directions, some men, knowing they must take three doses, will get back in line for another dose. Thus no difficulty is experienced, even with the short-lived memory of colored troopers, for trikesol leaves a white spot for several weeks, and it is impossible to mistake the number of doses received.

"The cleaning-up process is conducted in a line, and may be as rapid as desirable, the greatest time being consumed in the filling of the syringe and the maintenance of surgical technic regarding the needles. The needle holder is steam sterilized in a towel or thoroughly flamed and placed on a sterile towel. Its capacity is such that two surgeons may have sterile needles available at all times and still allow at least one minute for boiling after use. Sixteen needles will run two surgeons constantly; eight can be in the holder while four are boiling and four waiting to be boiled.

"In view of the marked interest taken in anti-typhoid vaccination by civilians in the neighborhood of Fort D. A. Russell, it is safe to prophecy that the time is not far off when civil practitioners will be confronted with the problem of wholesale vaccination against typhoid in schools, etc."

#### ARMY TRANSPORT PASSENGERS.

The following were first class passengers on the Army transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., via Honolulu and Guam, April 5, 1911:

For Manila—Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. A. D. Kniskern, C.S., and wife; Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Jackson, U.S.N. (paymaster), and wife; Major T. D. Keleher, Pay Dept., and daughter; Major H. L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C.; Capt. P. L. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. P. L. Ames, Phil. Constab.; Lieut. O. C. Troxel, 10th Cav., wife and three children; Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 8th Cav.; Lieut. H. S. Hetrick, C.E., and wife; Lieut. F. E. Brady, P.S., and wife; Dr. H. O. Scott, D.S., U.S.A., wife and child; Dr. Minot E. Scott, D.S., U.S.A.; Lieut. C. Perry Rich, P.S.; L. M. Nichols, clerk, Q.M.D., wife and child; M. F. Gardner, packmaster, Q.M.D.; Bailey G. Smith, clerk, Q.M.D., wife and child; H. N. Meisenhelter, Ord. Dept.; Henry Hoeft, Ord. Dept.; Harvey Carquist, Ord. Dept., wife and son; H. E. Larsen, Ord. Dept.; Victor H. Rogers, clerk, Navy Dept.; Mrs. J. C. LeSage, wife of lieutenant, Philippine Scouts; Miss Bessie Lamb, sister-in-law of clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. Noble Carter, wife of headquarters clerk; Jessie McConaughay and Alice M. Annette, Navy Nurse Corps; Miss Caroline Peterson, fiancee insular employee; Claude Miller, insular employee, wife and two children; Mrs. Charles W. Carleton, wife of employee, Customs Service; Thomas Jones, pro. treas., Philippine government; Elbert C. Brown, employee, insular service; Guy Clinton, employee, insular service, wife and child; E. E. Lockard, pay clerk, U.S.A.; Hugh Curran, employee, insular service, and aunt; George E. Burnham, A. D. Williams and A. W. Bushnell, employees, insular service; Louis Marzall, clerk, Cavite Naval Station; Mrs. E. D. Stanley, member of family of passed assistant paymaster, Navy; Mrs. W. F. Tracy and two children; A. W. Pearse, Philippine service, wife and two children; Mrs. Clifford C. Mitchell, wife of employee, insular service.

For Manila and return—Mrs. H. B. Chamberlain, wife of Major H. B. Chamberlain, Q.M., Sherman.

For Honolulu—Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., wife and six children; Lieut. George B. Tuttle, M.R.C., wife and child; Homer R. Dill, professor, Agricultural Dept.; A. K. Shepard, clerk, Engr. Dept., wife and child; Mrs. E. H. Cooke, wife of paymaster, U.S.A., and child; Miss N. C. Milliken, sister of lieutenant, 5th Cavalry; Mrs. J. G. Anthony, wife of elec. asst., Signal Corps; Charles A. Corwin, Clarence Albrecht and Horace Young, employees, Agricultural Dept.

For Guam—Lieut. W. E. Whitehead, U.S.N.; M. A. Thormahlen, chief mach., U.S.N., and wife; Anna Turner, Elizabeth Leonhardt, Pulia T. Coonan, Navy Nurse Corps; Ross Dwyer, cable operator, Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

Second class for Manila included Peter Shemonskey, post Q.M. sergt., and wife; Casper Mayer, ord. sergt.; Mrs. Helen Carns, wife of sergeant, 8th Cavalry; Edward J. Mack, ord. sergt.; William T. Imobertsteg, messenger, Q.M.D.; C. D. Bush, Q.M. sergt. and wife; J. L. Rich, ord. sergt.; Mrs. W. C. Young, wife of private, 42d Co., C.A.C., and child. For Honolulu—D. J. O'Brien, post Q.M. sergt., wife and two children; Isaac G. Neal, engineer, C.A.C.

In troops' quarters there were for Manila, ex-crew transport Crook (51), also Samuel Cook, sergt., H.C., and 52 enlisted men, U.S.N.; for Honolulu, 4 enlisted men, U.S.N.; for Guam, 2 enlisted men, U.S.N., 172 recruits, 11 casuals.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

Sir Hiram Maxim, who has just resigned from the ordnance firm with which his name has been for so long connected, will, says cable advices, be the chairman of a new aeroplane company, to be known as the Grahame-White, Blériot and Maxim Company, Limited, with a total authorized capital of £200,000 (\$1,000,000). The fact that Blériot, who first flew over the English Channel, and is reputed to be the largest manufacturer of aeroplanes in the world, is a partner in this company indicates a tendency toward concentration in the making of flying machines.

M. Cei, an aviator, while attempting a flight over the Seine River at Putteaux, France, on March 28, was dashed to earth with the machine from a height of 2,200 feet and died a few hours later.

The longest sustained flight ever made in Germany was that of Lieutenant Erler on March 28, when, with a passenger, he flew from near Berlin to Hamburg, an airline distance of 140 miles. The time of the flight was three hours thirty minutes.

Commander Saito, of the Japanese navy, made a biplane flight at Pinehurst, N.C., on April 4, with Lincoln Beachey as aviator. Commander Saito, who has been making a study of aeronautics in this country, is said to have recommended the purchase of a Curtiss machine to his government. He came to the United States a month ago on a tour of the world.

Lieut. H. E. Honeywell, Signal Corps, Mo. N.G., and his aid, J. W. Tolland, wired to the Aero Club of St. Louis April 11 as follows: "Landed fifteen miles south of Little Rock, Ark., at half-past one o'clock this afternoon. Throughout to-day we sailed through favorable air currents, but exhausted them at an altitude of ten thou-

sand feet. We headed south with thirty sacks of ballast. We left San Antonio with forty-seven. We encountered rain, thunder and lightning in the clouds all last night." They traveled more than 600 miles, but failed to win the Lahm Cup, which was captured by Alan R. Hawley in his memorable flight of nearly twelve hundred miles last year, when he won the Coupe Internationale des Aéronauts.

#### IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL PAY BILL.

The resolutions which follow were unanimously adopted by the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.J., April 4, 1911, and come to us signed by Lieut. Col. George L. Forman, chairman; Majors Horace M. Reading, William B. Martin, John H. McCullough, 1st Lieuts. Richard Stockton, Jr., Fred V. Drake, 2d Lieuts. C. Frank Burr, Joseph R. Ashmore, committee:

Whereas, The United States Army is at present inadequate in numbers to form a safe first line of defense; and,

Whereas, The National Guard affords the most economical and safe measure for increasing the military strength of the United States in accordance with American ideas and principles; under the present laws is compelled to respond in the first line in case of war, and is expected to maintain the high standard of discipline and efficiency necessary for such responsibility, all of which requires an amount of work from enlisted men, and work and technical training from officers which is beyond that which may reasonably be expected voluntary;

Whereas, The situation is fast becoming such that many of the best officers and men are compelled to sever their connection with the Guard, owing to the financial loss which restricts devotion to military duty involves, and civilians are refusing to become members of a body whose efforts are so little appreciated; which conditions are operating to the severe detriment of the National Guard and the military strength of the nation and by which the nation imposes an unusual burden on Guardsmen who, from patriotic or other reasons, remain in the Service; and,

Whereas, It is planned to introduce, at an early day in the present session of Congress, the bill providing for reasonable United States pay for the members of the National Guard, commonly known as "The Federal Pay Bill"; and,

Whereas, Of the Representatives of the state of New Jersey in Congress, the greater number, undoubtedly through lack of information as to these conditions, failed to support "The Federal Pay Bill" during the last session of Congress.

Be it resolved, That the officers of the 2d Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey, feeling sure of the wisdom, justice and urgent need of and for the passage of this bill, do earnestly request the Senators and Representatives from this state to carefully investigate these conditions, and urge that if they can then conscientiously do so they use every possible means to secure the passage of this bill during the present session of Congress, and that each of the officers of the regiment shall do everything necessary to give the several Congressmen this information; and,

Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative of the state of New Jersey, to the boards of officers of the several regiments, troops, batteries and Signal Corps of the state, to all officers of the 2d New Jersey Infantry, to the various Service publications, and to such other papers and publications as may be deemed wise.

The resolutions are accompanied by a circular giving the arguments in favor of a Federal Pay bill, which are presented in a more condensed form in the resolutions themselves. The purpose of the circular is to secure concert of action in support of the bill.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE.

The itinerary for the Naval Academy practice cruise for 1911 has been made public. The Iowa, the Indians and the Massachusetts will be at the disposal of the midshipmen, under Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, squadron commander, who will have the Iowa as his flagship.

The mail address of the squadron after leaving Hampton Roads will be, "Care Postmaster, New York, N.Y." Here is the itinerary:

Leave Annapolis June 5; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 19; distance, 3,220 miles.

Leave Queenstown, Ireland, June 27; Kiel, Germany, July 3; distance, 1,200 miles.

Leave Kiel, Germany, July 12; Bergen, Norway, July 15; distance, 570 miles.

Leave Bergen, Norway, July 23; Gibraltar Aug. 2; distance, 1,960 miles.

Leave Gibraltar Aug. 8; Solomon's Island Aug. 23; distance, 3,320 miles.

Leave Solomon's Island Aug. 28; Annapolis Aug. 28; distance, 40 miles.

Total distance, 10,310 miles.

#### THE STUDY OF SPANISH.

From time to time the Pan-American Union has, in the columns of the Bulletin, and again in its correspondence with universities, colleges and schools, urged a more general study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. Its efforts have been rewarded with a certain measure of success, but there should be far more progress made in this direction if the coming generation of our men would be trained so that they will be competent to get into closer touch with their brethren of the Latin American republics. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the distinguished shipbuilder of New York city, and member of the delegation of the United States to the last Pan-American Conference, has recently written to the director general a letter on this point, which is quoted in the last number of the Bulletin. He says:

"Referring to our conversation during the session of the recent Pan-American Commercial Conference, in which you spoke of the strong conviction of every speaker as to the necessity of a knowledge of the Spanish language in commerce with Latin America, I hope that this matter can be brought strongly before our universities. They are always most anxious to adapt education to national needs, and as we become a world Power we must perform our business at times in other than the English language. A number of the universities now require German and French in entrance examinations for the technical or non-classical courses. While I can appreciate the sentiment of a citizen of German birth or descent that makes him wish to have his son taught German, every business man knows that there is no comparison in the trade values of Spanish and German. So, even if the controlling powers of our universities are averse to substituting Spanish for German, it could at least be made optional. With the full understanding that I shall be making myself unpopular, I should also urge—in view of the very great value of Spanish to our youth—that where Latin and Greek are required, Spanish should be allowed as a substitute for either. It is a practical Latin language. Such preference for Spanish on the part of our great universities would give a great impetus to its study, with consequent profit to the

coming generation in all lines of human endeavor, especially political and commercial."

#### THIRTY DREADNOUGHTS THIS YEAR.

No fewer than forty-two Dreadnoughts were building for the Powers at the end of 1910, says the Army and Navy Gazette. Of this total, some thirty should take the water during the present year, or at the rate of one vessel every twelve days. From Mr. Burgoynes valuable table of the world's Dreadnoughts in the "Navy League Annual" it appears that the figures since 1906, when the first vessels of the class, the Dreadnought and Satsuma, were put afloat, have been as follows: 1907, seven; 1908, ten; 1909, fifteen, and 1910, ten. If, therefore, the thirty vessels we have referred to are put afloat during 1911 the total of launches will be double that of any earlier year. For Great Britain the Thunderer has already been launched at Blackwall; her sisters, the Conqueror and Monarch, will be launched in April and in March, respectively; while the Princess Royal will probably leave the slips in April also. In the autumn the King George V. and Centurion will be ready for launching. Before then, however, the Australia and New Zealand will have been put afloat, the date of their launch having been fixed for the end of June. It is possible that the Ajax and Audacious may also be ready before the end of the year, but the more definite total for the British Empire is eight ships.

Germany should launch seven ships, if her building proceeds without delay, three vessels of the 1909 program which were expected to go afloat last year and four of the 1910 program. France may launch the Jean Bart and Courbet. The United States has already launched the Arkansas since Jan. 1; the sister ship Wyoming should follow shortly, but whether the Texas and New York will be ready during 1911 is doubtful. Japan will certainly launch the Settsu, the sister of the Kawachi, and there is the armored cruiser at Barrow, which may also be launched before the close of the year. Austria will launch her first Dreadnought at Trieste at the end of May, and her second probably in November, but it is doubtful whether Italy will have a second vessel ready for launching. Argentina will have her two battleships in America take the water, and Brazil the vessel now building at Elswick. Spain has already quietly launched the first battleship of her new program, and although the second is not due until 1912 it may be convenient to set free the slip before then.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

#### ELIZABETH R. GORDON.

"The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ringgold Spencer Gordon, wife of the late Bvt. Lieut. Col. George Alexander Gordon, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on March 24, 1911, was a great shock to a wide circle of friends in that city, where she had made her home since early girlhood," writes a correspondent. "Mrs. Gordon was the daughter of John and Esther Ringgold Spencer, of Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and through both parents was descended from distinguished Colonial ancestors. The Spencers are of English descent. Two brothers, Nicholas and Robert Spencer, came to America in 1657 and settled in Maryland. They were the sons of Nicholas Spencer, of Cople, Bedfordshire, near Althorp, the county seat of Earl Spencer, Nicholas Spencer being a kinsman of that house. Of the two brothers who settled in Maryland, Robert remained there, and Nicholas, by reason of relationship to and friendship with the Washingtons, moved to Westmoreland county, Va. The Mount Vernon estate was originally the half of 5,000 acres of land that was assigned on division to John Washington, the great-grandfather of George Washington, in conjunction with Nicholas Spencer, under patent from Lord Culpepper, in 1670. The Spencer descendants in Maryland were conspicuous in the affairs of that colony as members of the House of Burgesses, judges, Colonial civil and military officers and officers during the Revolutionary War, and they intermarried with the Murrays, Ballis, Thompsons and other families of Colonial distinction. No less distinguished in Colonial history are Mrs. Gordon's maternal ancestors, the Ringgolds. Thomas Ringgold was born in Kent county, Maryland, about 1610, and among his descendants are numbered members of the House of Burgesses, a Governor of Maryland, judges and many other Colonial officers of distinction. The Vaughns, Belts, Halls and Brooks were among those intermarrying with the Ringgold family. Mrs. Gordon married Major George Alexander Gordon, 5th U.S. Cav., brevet lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, son of Comdr. Alexander Gordon, U.S.N., of the Virginia family of Gordons.

"The notice of the death of his wife calls to mind to the 'Old Army' the memory of Jakey (cadet nickname) Gordon, the typical 'beau sabreur' and dashing cavalryman of his day, and it is not amiss, in announcing her death to his old friends, to recall his brilliant career. He was graduated at West Point in 1854 into the 2d Artillery, but, preferring the mounted service, he joined the famous old 2d Dragoons in 1855 as second lieutenant. Under the colonel of colonels, R. E. Lee, he served in the Utah expedition and the march to Oregon, 1857-1860. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a first lieutenant of Dragoons at Fort Crittenden, Utah, with his family, many of his Service friends, his friends in his native state and flattering offers of place and preferment, all inducing him to join the Southern Army. He remained true to his flag and true to his old regiment. He declined a colonelcy of Volunteers after he was promoted to captain in his beloved 2d Dragoons in May, 1861, and fought through the whole war as a captain in the same regiment, which became the 2d Cavalry by official designation in August, 1861.

"Serving in the defenses of Washington, through the Virginia Peninsular campaign (in which, incidental to constant Cavalry fights, he won a brevet of major at New Bridge) and siege of Yorktown, August, 1862, found him at Harrison's Landing in command of his regiment, which he took through the Maryland campaign, and fought it beautifully at South Mountain and Antietam. Still only a captain of Regulars, he alternated the fighting command of his regiment in the Rappahannock campaign with duty as chief of ordnance and mustering officer of the Cavalry Corps till July, 1863, when he took part in that succession of Cavalry skirmishes incident to the march on Warrenton, Va. In the autumn and winter of '63-'64 he was with his regiment, in command much of the time, on harassing picket duty along the Rapidan until May, '64, when he

was needed for staff duty in the Richmond campaign as aide-de-camp to Generals Merritt and Torbett, in turn, and commissary of musters of the 1st Division Cavalry Corps.

"As such he rode on Sheridan's first raid on Richmond and the second raid to Trevillian Station, where he won a lieutenant colonel's brevet. In discussing the battle of Trevillian Station, Sheridan often remarked that the results were due to 'Jakey Gordon's work.' In the Shenandoah campaign in the fall of '64 he served as commissary of musters of the Cavalry Corps and special inspector of Cavalry, Department of West Virginia, and during the following winter was continued on staff duty, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Shenandoah. From May to November, '65, he served on General Merritt's staff as adjutant and inspector general, and in December, after the Civil War was over, joined his regiment on frontier duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and remained with it until his promotion to major, in 1867, took him to the 4th Cavalry. Until 1878 he was almost constantly on frontier duty with the 4th and 5th Cavalry, and served brilliantly in the many Indian scouts and campaigns. His final service in the field was in the winter of 1876 with Crooke's command in the expedition against the Sioux following the Custer massacre. The hardships and exposure of that terrible campaign, following twenty-two years of a cavalryman's life of that time, resulted in a physical breakdown, which finally caused his death, and the loss of one of the most widely known and best beloved men in the Army.

"Mrs. Gordon had little of the frontier experience of a cavalryman's wife, as she was married in 1874 and Colonel Gordon died in 1878, her stay on the plains having been at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, when her husband commanded that post in 1875, and after the Sioux war at the post he commanded in Nebraska. According to Mrs. Gordon's expressed wishes, funeral services for her were strictly private, and held, by her direction, in the chapel of Oak Hill, in which cemetery she was interred beside the grave of her husband, the Rev. Dr. Blake, of Christ Church, Georgetown, officiating. Mrs. Gordon is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Spencer Gordon, wife of Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, of Georgetown, D.C., and Mrs. Esther Spencer Kimball, wife of Rear Admiral William Wirt Kimball, U.S.N., and two brothers, Mr. John Thompson Spencer, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Alexander Spencer, of Maryland."

#### AN ARMY GIRL'S SUGGESTION.

An "Army Girl" asks us to publish the suggestion which follows, as to the best method of settling the Mexican difficulty. It opens a brilliant vista of possible delight to our men on duty on our Southern border.

Dear generous, incomparable Mr. Taft, our adorable President: Our neighbors are quarreling, and twenty thousand lonely soldiers and hundreds of beautiful officers by your order are gathered in the Lone Star State.

Dear Mr. Taft, our twentieth century philosopher, who loves peace, not war, and from whose experience wisdom springs even as Minerva sprang from the head of Jupiter, send to Texas us sweethearts and wives twenty thousand strong. Sprinkle the camp with picture hats, red, white and blue hobble skirts, dainty slippers and silk stockings. All the world, including Congress and the diplomats at Washington, will then know you mean love, not war. The Mexicans will look across the border and at once feel how foolish it is to fight, and, in emulation, will fall on each other's neck and pledge eternal love and unity.

Dear Mr. Taft, nothing equals the "therapeutics of suggestion." Remember that nice Philippine trip. The girls were along, and what happy results. Mr. Roosevelt sent the Navy around the world. Sweethearts in every port. Pity the poor soldier boys in Texas, and give the Army a chance and the Army girl.

What has become of those two thousand marines—the great papers have forgotten them? There is a rumor that our men-of-war maliciously dumped them upon a tropical shore for the lions to eat. I know one little girl who would like to go to that shore to see about them, even if she, too, is eaten.

Here's to the health of the very best,  
The sailor and soldier in one;  
True to our country's every test,  
The marine, her loyal son!

ARMY GIRL.

Philadelphia, April 4.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS AS CIVILIAN APPOINTEES.

We have been favored with a copy of the letter which follows, by Captain Sehon, U.S.A., retired, who now holds the office of Commissioner of Police, Health, Morals, etc., in San Diego, Cal. It will be of interest to all retired officers.

San Diego, Cal., March 7, 1911.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request for information regarding the contest of my election as Mayor of the city of San Diego, Cal., in 1905, by Mr. D. C. Reed, I have to state as follows:

In April, 1905, I was elected Mayor of this city. Shortly after the election and prior to my taking office Mr. D. C. Reed instituted a suit against me under Sec. 20, Art. IV., of the Constitution of the state of California, which reads as follows:

"Section 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this state; Provided, that officers in the Militia who receive no annual salary, local officers or postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$500 per annum shall not be deemed to hold lucrative offices."

I am, and have been since Aug. 15, 1908 (Note: 1908, this no doubt should be 1898, though I have made no effort to have matter verified by Captain Schon—J. R. W.), a retired officer of the U.S. Army, having been retired from active service, effective that date, as a captain. The contention advanced by Mr. D. C. Reed and the political machine in this city was that, as a captain on the retired list, I held "office" under the United States, and was therefore ineligible under the Constitution of this state to hold the office of Mayor in this city, which at that time paid a salary of \$100 per month. Though the suit was instituted against me prior to my taking office, I prevented the case from being determined in the Superior Court, Judge Torrance presiding, until after I had taken oath of office, and then the phase of the fight was transferred to ousting me. The Superior Court of San Diego county held that under this provision of the Constitution I was ineligible to hold the office of Mayor. I appealed the case to the

District Court of Appeals of the state of California, Second Appellate District, where the case is filed as No. 113, D. C. Reed, contestant and respondent, vs. John L. Schon, defendant and appellant.

The District Court of Appeals reversed the finding of the Superior Court of San Diego county, and declared that, though I was a retired officer, I, in fact, held no office; that my retirement was, in effect, in the form of a pension for past services rendered, and that I was, as the court expressed it, a "ci-devant" officer, in effect, formerly an officer, and confirmed by right to the office. This case was filed in the district as the Los Angeles No. 1851, Civil No. 113.

D. C. Reed, through his attorneys, applied to the Supreme Court of the state of California for a writ petitioning for a rehearing of this case. The state Supreme Court declined to issue a writ for a rehearing and confirmed the finding of the Appellate Court. I think the precedent was clearly established in this state that a retired officer, as such, does not hold public office, and unless there is something in the municipal charter of the place in which he lives prohibiting such retired officers from holding office, a retired officer of the Army and Navy is eligible to any office in this state.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) JOHN L. SEHON,  
Supt. Department of Police, etc.

#### ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

The Army and Navy Union has unanimously endorsed the graded retirement bill for petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, which was recommended by the Navy Department and passed the Senate, but failed to be acted on in the busy closing hours of the last House. J. Edwin Browne, National Commander, who has been in Washington, reports that he was assured that if the House would pass it there would not be any delay in getting it through the Senate. This graded retirement bill ought to become a law at a near date, if continuous service men and a trained and efficient personnel is to be induced to remain in the Navy and Marine Corps. We claim that a retired enlisted man, when placed upon the retired list, is never given a discharge from the branch of service in which he is retired, and can be ordered into active service again should the necessity require to perform any duty which his physical condition will permit, and that he therefore dies while in the Service on the retired list or active list, as the case may be; and his widow, if married to him while in active service, should be granted a pension under existing laws. The Army and Navy Union has requested the Secretary of the Interior for a decision and ruling in relation to this. In case of an adverse decision, the Union will try and have the pension laws amended.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and The Bluejacket, having recently been selected by our headquarters as the only official organs of the Army and Navy Union, these two publications will now offer special subscription rates to all our comrades and shipmates in active service or discharged, and who are urged to subscribe and support these publications, and thereby get all the official news of the Order of interest to them. See our advertisement on the editorial page of this issue of the JOURNAL informing you how to join our ranks.

SPUN YARN.

#### MEMORIES OF CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

An uncle of Capt. Johnson Hagood, of the Army, Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, of the Confederate Service, wrote memoirs during the war, with instructions that they should be held and published fifty years later. General Hagood died a number of years ago, and the memoirs have been published by his wife from the press of The State Company, Columbia, S.C., with a portrait of the author. The book gives much accurate inside history in connection with the defenses of Charleston, S.C., and is of special interest this year, which is being exploited in so many periodicals as the semi-centennial of the outbreak of the Civil War. In a notice of General Hagood the Columbia State said: "Johnson Hagood, we have reason to believe, went into the war knowing that the South would fail, knowing that all its sacrifices of life and wealth and position would be utterly vain. But he believed in the cause of his people, and he led his men into battle as if he had the faith and confidence of a fanatic. His mind was intensely logical and reflective. He was a man who thought hard and reasoned icily; yet he could go against his reason when loyalty demanded."

\* \* \* The story of Hagood's Brigade makes one of the most thrilling and glorious chapters in the military history of South Carolina. It stood of right among the bravest of the brave, and it was what it was because of the courage, the devotion, the military spirit of its indomitable commander. \* \* \* As Comptroller General and Governor of the state he proved his fidelity to civic trust and, after his retirement to private life, to the end he was always the same modest man, loyal to his own conscience and unfaltering in his devotion to what was best for his people and his state."

We regret to find in the introduction to this book an unworthy fling at the late Prof. Francis Lieber as "a renegade Southerner," who was to be suspected of manipulating the Confederate records he was at one time employed to arrange. Dr. Lieber was one of the most honorable and patriotic of men, and he owed no allegiance to the South because of the fact that twenty years of his seventy-two years were spent at Columbia, S.C., as professor of political economy in the South Carolina College. He was born in Berlin, Germany, and had been a professor in Columbia University, New York, for five years when the Civil War broke out. He went halting through life because of a wound he received as a soldier defending his native country, fighting against Napoleon at Ligny and Waterloo. He subsequently took part in the Greek revolution of 1821, and was driven from his native country because his liberal political ideas brought him under suspicion of his government and led to his imprisonment. It was natural that the author of these memoirs should take part with the Southern states, but every instinct of Dr. Lieber's noble nature forbade that he should do so. Under the heading of "Errata" eighty-four errors in the printed text are noted. These are ascribed to mistakes in transcribing the author's MS. There are others, as, for example, Gilmore for Gillmore. We have had six Gilmores in the Army of the United States and three Gillmores. A much worse error is the transformation of Gen. Thomas Jordan,

General Beauregard's chief of staff, into "Gordon." Perhaps it was as well, for Hagood does not hesitate to express uncomplimentary opinions of Jordan, who was certainly eccentric, as we observed during his quasi connection with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL forty years ago.

#### EMASCULATING THE BOY SCOUTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 4, followed by that in the issue of March 18, in connection with the Boy Scout movement, and entering vigorous protest against the effort being made to wholly eliminate all military features in the Scout training, to emasculate the entire scheme of instruction and bring it down to the level of any non-military club or association of boys, is both forcible and timely.

The Boy Scout movement, with its marvelous success in England, and which in its transportation across sea promised so much for the American boy, seems in grave danger of failure, when considered from the standpoint of the ideals which governed its inception and have carried it forward with such wonderful success up to the present time.

Its success is menaced from two directions: by the devotees of Socialism—an open, active foe on the one hand, whose opposition needs no explanation—and from the insidious assaults within its own ranks of those who, from personal or temperamental reasons, would demilitarize the entire course of Scout training, would take from it the one element which has so far vitalized the whole movement, take from it that which most powerfully appeals to and fascinates every active, healthy minded boy—the love for the military.

That these attacks will succeed is not to be believed. The Boy Scouts of America, whose recent action in their National Council at Washington called from the JOURNAL such emphatic protest, fortunately does not represent the larger and healthier element within the organization itself, or among its admirers and supporters everywhere.

To understand the present state of the Boy Scout movement in this country it may be well to summarize what has already been done. Baden-Powell, in founding the British Boy Scouts, fathered the whole scheme of Boy Scouts the world over. Those who first conceived the idea of an organization here had in mind, while following the general idea of General Baden-Powell, the making of an organization wholly American, in its ideals, methods and the character of instruction, wholly eliminating the Indian games and mimicry of Seton-Thompson and others, and substituting military methods and drill in the elementary instruction of the Scouts.

In May of last year, after the matter had been brought to the attention of many prominent citizens, Army and Navy men and those already interested in work among boys, a meeting was called at the Waldorf-Astoria by James F. MacGrath, who had given much time to the study of the British Scout movement, for the purpose of establishing an American Boy Scout organization. Representatives of the Y.M.C.A. and other organizations interested in work among boys and youths were invited to be present and take part in the deliberations, which they did.

The organization of the American Boy Scouts followed, with Mr. William R. Hearst as president, General O'Beirne as treasurer and James F. MacGrath as secretary, with many well known men of the Army and Navy and in civil life as honorary vice presidents and founders.

With unimportant modifications in phraseology, the oath, motto and the nine articles of the Scout Law of Baden-Powell were adopted, with an additional article making it the duty of a Scout to be a protector of girls and women at all times.

With this organization all the thirty-odd bodies of boy organizations were, for the time being, united. A month later representatives of the Y.M.C.A. withdrew, saying they would attempt to organize a movement of their own within the Y.M.C.A.; that they objected to the word "American," from the fact that Mr. Hearst, who was identified with the organization, was the owner of a newspaper of that name, and it was therefore objectionable. They also objected to any military drill or semblance of it in the organization.

Some time in July the Boy Scouts of America announced itself as a competitor. Up to this time nothing had appeared in print, in newspapers, periodicals or public documents, to indicate that there was any Boy Scout movement other than the American Boy Scouts. To-day these two organizations represent the Boy Scout movement in the United States. It is unfortunate that there should have been any division of effort in a movement like this, with an identity of aims, interests and laws, for the Boy Scouts of America, in separating itself from the parent organization, practically adopted its whole scheme of law and methods, excepting its military feature and in some minor particulars. It is also to be regretted that the Y.M.C.A., which stands for so much that is manly and wholesome in its teaching and leadership among youth and young men in the Services and in civil life, should have taken the stand it did against the use of military methods and means in the training of the young Scouts, when one remembers that the most serious aim in this training is to foster habits of obedience, respect for authority, patriotism and love of country and its flag. The writer knows from personal association with Y.M.C.A. workers all over the land that this action of its representatives in this case does not voice the sentiments of a vast number of the most earnest members, nor is it believed of the organization as a whole.

In November of last year, owing to differences of opinion concerning question of administration and control between the president and board of directors of the American Boy Scouts, Mr. Hearst resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, with Charles P. Devore as vice president and James F. MacGrath secretary and managing director, the list of founders and honorary vice presidents being headed by the present Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson.

The organization of American Boy Scouts was founded upon American ideals, follows American thought, and in the preliminary training of the Scouts plants itself squarely upon the idea that nothing can take the place of the military method in inculcating habits of obedience, self-control, respect for authority and patriotism. And that which makes it so potent and vital a factor in dealing with boys of all ages and in widely separated social conditions is the fact that, added to the fascination the military idea has for every healthy-minded boy, it is

associated, in his inner consciousness, with the other idea of obedience to orders and respect for superiors.

It aims to be absolutely non-sectarian. Jew, Gentile, Catholic and Protestant alike can profit by the education it gives, without fear that any effort will be made to proselytize.

To those who would demilitarize the Boy Scout movement it is well to call attention to the years of the most painstaking effort which Beard, Seton-Thompson and others have given to the effort of finding an attractive and healthy outlet for the mental and physical activities of the boy, and to the fact of their failure to hit upon a scheme which would arouse his enthusiasm and carry him along with it by its very attractiveness.

It remained for Baden-Powell, an enthusiastic soldier, backed by his South African experiment with the Mafeking boys, to inaugurate a movement that has aroused the enthusiasm of the boys of every civilized nation of the earth, and is spreading with almost unbelievable rapidity the world over. The military enthusiasm of General Baden-Powell started the movement; the enthusiasm of the boys, leavened with the military idea, is carrying it forward, and lifting the youth of every land to a manhood that means respect for superiors, helpfulness, honesty and wide-awake efficiency.

SCOUTMASTER.

FIELD ARTILLERY—HORSE=0.

Hdqrs., 1st Battalion F.A., Richmond, Va., April 7, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The National Guard Field Artillery batteries, fifty-four of them scattered over the Union, are equipped, as you know, with the new 3-inch Field Artillery material, which, when issued to the states, was not chargeable against the appropriation due the state from the National Government, but to an appropriation created by Congress for this purpose. Now, Field Artillery is a mobile arm; it has to be moved over the country rapidly in order to be of any use. In order to move this horses, and well trained horses, are necessary, and unless Field Artillery is provided with trained horses in time of war it is useless. We think it is the most effective of all arms when properly horsed and when the personnel is well trained. While this material has been issued to the states gratis, they have agreed and do provide to pay for skilled mechanics as caretakers, and also, out of private battery funds, provide horses, in order to train personnel. This is not, and never has been, satisfactory, either to the states or to the War Department, and it does seem that, from a standpoint of economy alone, and in keeping with the policy of this country, which is to maintain an efficient National Guard, that these horses should be provided and maintained at the cost of the National Government.

In the following statement it is demonstrated how economically this can be done by providing twenty-five horses to each one of the fifty-four National Guard batteries in the United States. This number of trained horses permanently stationed with the battery would be enough for purposes of instruction. There are fifty-four National Guard Field Artillery batteries in the United States. Allow twenty-five horses to each, 1,350 horses at \$200, \$270,000; cost feeding, each \$180, \$243,000. Single battery, National Guard Field Artillery battery, twenty-five horses, \$5,000; cost feeding at \$180 per annum, \$4,500; cost 3-inch material battery complete, about \$100,000; interest on investment of \$105,000 at six per cent., \$6,300; total, \$115,800.

A regular battery as it now stands costs: 3-inch material battery complete, about \$100,000; 126 horses at \$200, \$25,200; annual cost feeding, \$22,380; pay 133 enlisted men and five officers, \$36,400; feeding at 38 cents per day, \$18,194; clothing at \$150 per annum, \$19,950; total, \$222,124.40. To equip and maintain one battery, National Guard Field Artillery, twenty-five horses, including six per cent. on investment, \$115,800; excess cost Regular battery one year, \$107,324.40. Annual cost: Regular battery, less initial cost, \$125,200, including 126 horses, \$96,924.40; annual cost National Guard battery, less initial cost, including twenty-five horses and six per cent. on investment, if issued, \$10,800; excess annually for maintaining Regular battery Field Artillery, \$86,124.40. Total cost to Government of 3-inch Field Artillery material in possession of the fifty-four batteries in the National Guard, at about \$100,000, \$5,400,000; 1,350 horses, \$270,000; feeding for a year, \$243,000; total, \$5,913,000. Total interest on two first items per year at six per cent., \$340,200.

Thereby rendering these fifty-four National Guard batteries efficient by educating the personnel in the first principle of Field Artillery maneuvers and accumulating for the Government a reserve of Field Artillery horses, a framework to horse these batteries in the event of war. Suppose, for instance, the Government had to maintain these fifty-four batteries as Regular batteries. Compare the cost: First year—Purchase price of 1,350 horses, \$270,000; feeding, \$243,000; total, \$513,000. To convert—as Regular batteries, no 3-inch material included, horses, allowing 126 per battery, fifty-four batteries, \$1,320,800; feeding annually, \$1,208,520; pay of fifty-four batteries at \$36,400 per battery, \$1,965,600; cost feeding at \$18,194.40 per battery, \$802,497.60; clothing, \$19,950 per battery, \$1,077,300; total, \$6,554,717.60.

It would cost the Government the first year \$6,554,717.60 to take the fifty-four sets of 3-inch Field Artillery material in the hands of the National Guard of the states representing the fifty-four batteries, and buy horses, employ soldiers, feed both and clothe the latter, to convert these into Regular batteries the first year. Afterward it would cost \$6,554,717.60, less the purchase price of these horses, or \$5,233,917.60, every year to maintain them as such. It is costing the Government nothing to maintain these fifty-four National Guard batteries now without horses, and without horses they are worthless, practically, because they cannot move, and Field Artillery minus horses equals zero. At an expense of only \$513,000 for the first year and only \$243,000 annually thereafter the Government will secure fifty-four Field Artillery batteries which will be fairly efficient all the time, and in thirty days can be made perfectly satisfactory. Would not any reasonable business man take advantage of such an opportunity? Could he afford not to? Since by the purchase of horses and feeding them they are rendered fairly efficient at a cost on the original investment the first year of .095 per cent., and .045 annually thereafter, as against the cost of converting them into Regular batteries and maintaining them as such the first year of over 100 per cent. the first year and 77½ per cent. annually thereafter. Do you think that

Congress and the Military Committee can afford to ignore this condition after what the Secretary of War has said in reports?

T. M. WORTHAM, Major Commanding.

GAS ENGINES FOR STEAM LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The question of the advisability of changing the power plant of our present steam launches is one which the writer desires to discuss, primarily with a view toward remedying the small radius of action and allowing these launches to be so equipped without sacrificing the present limited space, but increasing it about one-third, and allowing also a greater radius of action with the same amount of fuel, this to be accomplished by installing a type of internal combustion engine and gas producer. The question of either suction or pressure type or to use anthracite or bituminous coal to be adopted after inexpensive experiments.

There will be many who will ridicule the idea or suggestion of adopting so radical a reform, but it is consistent with good practice and the present rapid development made in gas engineering to give this consideration, owing to initial low cost of such an equipment and also its great saving in fuel, space and operation, as one man could very readily charge the producer and operate engine, reducing operating expense one-half.

I shall not go into details regarding the annual cost of coal alone in operating one of our steam launches, as those figures are easy of access, but only remark that in present commercial practice we find the cost of fuel for an installation of this kind on the average of twelve dollars per horsepower per year, access to and the price per ton of coal balancing each other, as coal must be had whether for steam or gas purposes.

But the one great objection to be overcome before this equipment could receive its just consideration from many is the unreasonable prejudice against gas engines, due in many instances in the past to sad experience with gasoline engines in small dories and other craft. To overcome this it is only necessary to have acted as engineer of these launches. We should consider the opinion of men of experience with this class of engines or those who show an aptitude for this class of work, and eliminate the detrimental experimenting done by those professing to know, and who usually, through their ignorance, make a complete failure of a properly designed and successful installation.

J. P. SASSE.

THE IDEAL CHIEF MUSICIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I be allowed to suggest that an Army bandmaster, or, as he is called in the military term, chief musician, should be picked from the ranks of Army bandmen, and should be first a good musician and second a gentleman? He should combine ability in music, as a conductor, with taste in picking out a nice program, and artistic spirit in the interpreting of music with good judgment. The following should be entirely eliminated from the character of a bandmaster: Favoritism (in plain soldier talk called "handshaking" with members of the band); letting this or that member influence him as to how he should treat another man; drinking and carousing with members, and weakness of the spine in fair and upright treatment of his men.

Favoritism is often shown in making this or that man a non-com, just because he is a good fellow, often making, or recommending to the officer in charge, a man for drum major who has a few years of service, irrespective of his fairness to other men, and showing a great lack of principle and ordinary civility, but often being positively unscrupulous. The officer in charge of the band has, according to military rule, to give his orders through the drum major and bandmaster, and consequently practically has occasion to speak only with these two potentates. Then how can any other members of the organization expect justice or fair treatment of their ills when these two parties tell the stories in their own twisted and warped way? There are some officers who insist on hearing both sides of a story direct, while others are satisfied to hear the gilded words of the ranking man only. Weakness of the spine is certainly a predominating disease with more than one chief, as I've had occasion to notice, unless the showing of a garish power over the subordinate unfavored ones may be called strength of character.

Where I have found good treatment and fairness the bandmaster was a gentleman as well as a good musician, and required his men to be gentlemen, and would not stand for talebearing, but promoted the men on their merit. But instances could be cited where men are held down, who are much more capable, both as musicians and gentlemen, than the chief over them, who even does his best to make them become degenerates.

BANDMAN.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Russia will build two new coast fortifications at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, designed to forbid the passage to an enemy's fleet. The southern fortress is on a peninsula to the east of Reval, and is to receive an extraordinarily powerful armament, including twenty 12-inch and forty 9.8-inch guns, forty 7.8-inch mortars and seventy small quick-fires. Some of the heavy guns will be in armored turrets. The northern fortification is to be near Sveaborg on an island, and will not have such powerful guns as the southern fortress, but the two together will command the intervening water and protect the approaches to St. Petersburg. Some 5,000 men are to be added to the personnel of the fleet, especially for the manning of three new battleships and two armored cruisers, which are to be stationed in home waters.

The late Honorable Henry L. Bourke, a wealthy London stockbroker, left \$1,000,000 on the death of his wife to found a residential club for British naval and military officers on the active or retired lists whose income is between \$250 and \$750 a year. It is stipulated that the members will be elected by trustees and pay some rental, however small.

It is not many years since the Chinese troops were taught to make faces to alarm the enemy and to turn a somersault to avoid a blow, says the Army and Navy Gazette. "Matters have progressed since then, and the importance attached to efficiency is shown by the rela-

tively high rates of pay which have now been sanctioned for officers of the Chinese army. A colonel is to get \$2,275 a year, major \$1,500, captain \$1,225 and subaltern \$800. Considering that an officer in China can live well on \$250 a year, these figures show the importance which the Chinese attach to getting good men."

The British authorities now admit their possession of a 13.5-inch gun of a new model. The old 13.5-inch is still mounted on ships which figure on the fighting list, and so the weapon is not a new one for the British navy. And yet for all practical purposes it is a new weapon, since it is vastly more powerful and much heavier than the old gun of the same caliber, says the United Service Gazette, which continues: "It is an open secret that our new 13.5-inch gun is a much more effective piece of ordnance in many ways than the much vaunted 14-inch gun which undoubtedly exists in Germany and which will be used in her new Dreadnaughts. But we shall have several battleships carrying our 13.5-inch model with their pennants at the masthead, and taking their place in our first line fleet, on which the first brunt of a naval battle would fall, long before the first German battleship carrying a 14-inch gun in her turrets undergoes her trials. And after that we, too, have a 14-inch gun which is being developed for naval purposes, and which will eventually be made a weapon whose death-dealing blows will excel all other guns in existence."

A paragraph on the subject of internal combustion engines which appears in the new Memorandum of the First Lord certainly does not suggest that the big ship with oil engines will be with us yet awhile, suggests the London Army and Navy Gazette, which continues: "Mr. McKenna says that valuable experience has been gained with the oil-driven dynamo engines fitted on board ships of the fleet, and that the initial difficulties experienced with the engines of motor boats using heavy oil are being gradually overcome. Small petrol or paraffin-driven motor boats have been supplied to two vessels of the destroyer class, and have proved very useful. All new torpedo boat destroyers will be provided with similar boats." From boats used in torpedo craft to a battleship is a far cry, yet whenever the Admiralty think that sufficient progress has been made to warrant their trying internal combustion engines in a new seagoing ship they will do so. One reason why that time may very soon come is that the patents of the Diesel system of internal combustion engines will very shortly expire, and just as new processes of armor plate manufacture are coming into prominence now that the Harvey and Krupp patents have lapsed, so we may expect new developments of the Diesel principles by other inventors when the patents which now protect this type are no longer in force."

The Russian Minister of War publishes an order of the day severely censuring the artillery administration, and dwelling on the lack of organization, order and co-ordination in the various departments. He draws the attention of General Karakaeff, head of the administration, to this state of things, and calls on him to restore order in the departments under his control. He also reprimands General Yakimovitch, chief of the technical artillery establishments, for his failure to exercise adequate supervision, which has resulted in serious prejudice to the interests of the state.

An imperial edict issued April 3 in the name of the infant Emperor of China assumes for him supreme command of the army and appoints the Prince Regent generalissimo until the Emperor attains his majority. The proclamation reviews at length the valorous history of the ancestors of the present dynasty, and intimates that dangers are lurking about the frontiers. It declares the necessity of a great army, and demands that the families discontinue the selfish seeking of their own interests, and unite, as every family will suffer if conquered. It announces a new military program, which if fulfilled, will make the proclamation a historical one.

The Canadian Military Gazette says: "Under the new imperial army scheme the militia of Canada is essentially a part of the forces of the Empire. Therefore we cannot afford to treat lightly any matters pertaining to its efficiency. A few years ago the defense force of Canada was solely a matter of paper, print and imagination. To-day, however, we have something approaching a tangible reality. Our militia is really capable of discharging some obligations to the country that supports it."

An anonymous donor has enabled the French Minister of Marine to open a competition in devices for the rescue of the men who serve in submarines, and it is hoped that some happy invention may be brought forward. It is pointed out that even the presence of a rescue apparatus will be a permanent reminder of the dangers that exist. A trial in raising a submarine recently took place at Brest. The Giffard was submerged in the Salou dock with telephonic buoys sent up to communicate with the exterior. Divers then went down and attached chains in order to gain familiarity with operations. In future, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, every time that a submarine goes into dock a similar exercise will take place. Existing boats are being fitted with telephonic buoys, and with rings for the attachment of chains. The Fructidor was recently put in hand for this purpose. At Cherbourg two large submarines have been begun, one the Gustave Zédé, and the other, more recently, the Néréide. The Pluviôse, which has been reconstructed after the disaster at Calais, is not yet quite ready for sea. Names have recently been given to two of the older boats, the Omega being known as the Argonaute, and the "X" as the Dauphin. The latter has just been fitted with benzol tanks.

The Times of Argentina says: "The naval authorities are trying to kill Gibraltar as a commercial center. It is required as a fortress and as the naval key to the Mediterranean, therefore trade and commerce must be steadily discouraged. Business on 'the Rock' is practically dead. Thirty years ago Gibraltar was an active and progressive commercial center, to-day it is a ghost of its former self; thirty years hence only those connected with the British army and navy will be seen in its one good street and numerous narrow lanes."

A new law presented to the Reichstag provides for an increase in the strength of the German army. The present peace establishment is 505,840 men; this is to be progressively increased by 1,896 men a year, till in 1915 it will be 515,320. At the end of 1915 there will be 634 battalions, 510 squadrons, 592 field batteries, 192 heavy howitzer batteries, 29 pioneer battalions, 17 line of communication battalions and 23 transport battalions. The additions up to 1916 are to consist of one battalion, eighteen field batteries, thirty-two heavy batteries, five lines of communication battalions and 107 infantry machine-gun companies.

Germany boasts the healthiest army in Europe. Belgium comes second, and Great Britain third.

## INFANTRY RETIREMENTS 1911-1920.

The Infantry Journal publishes the following list of Infantry retirements up to 1920, compiled by Col. William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf. In 1903 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published a list of retirements up to and including 1916:

Colonels—1911, Bailey, Sept. 5; 1912, Mansfield, Nov. 11; 1913, Reynolds, March 2; A. Williams, April 29; Cowles, June 26; Gardener, Sept. 4; 1914, Bolton, Jan. 27; W. S. Scott, Feb. 14; Van Ordsdale, March 12; Sharpe, Sept. 12; Booth, Oct. 10; Woodbury, Dec. 2; 1916, Bowen, Jan. 7; Cornman, Feb. 8; C. A. Williams, April 3; Paulding, April 6; Crane, April 30; W. L. Pitcher, Dec. 29; 1917, Davis, May 8; Wilson, June 10; Evans, June 23; Loughborough, Dec. 8; 1918, Mason, March 11; Wood, June 19; McGunnegle, June 23; Chubb, Sept. 29; 1920, Greene, Aug. 5; 1921, Irons, Feb. 21.

Lieutenant Colonels—1913, Cecil, Feb. 12; Paxton, Oct. 5; 1915, Lassiter, Jan. 6; 1916, Terrett, June 1; Jackson, June 15; 1917, Butler, Nov. 10; Wolf, Dec. 13; 1918, Phister, April 12; Young, May 17; Pickering, July 11; Mann, July 31; 1919, Getty, Jan. 17; Frederick, June 10; Maney, Dec. 10; 1920, F. B. Jones, Jan. 1; Glenn, Feb. 10; Nichols, May 1; Tillson, May 26; Ducat, Sept. 25; McClure, Sept. 28; Rogers, Dec. 13; 1921, Turner, Jan. 28; Miller, Feb. 10; Waltz, Feb. 13; Liggett, March 21; Van Vliet, Aug. 22; French, Sept. 27; Mallory, Nov. 1; 1922, Feibiger, Jan. 4; Kennon, Sept. 2; 1925, Morton, Jan. 15; Bullard, Jan. 15.

Majors—1913, Beall, May 19; 1915, Blauvelt, May 11; Kirby, Oct. 20; McCoy, Oct. 23; 1916, Chatfield, March 11; 1917, Howell, Aug. 30; Parke, Dec. 10; 1918, Howe, Jan. 28; Partello, March 3; Finley, April 11; 1919, Plummer, Sept. 24; Arrasmith, Dec. 10; 1920, Buck, Jan. 30; Hearn, Nov. 20; 1921, Buffington, Jan. 1; Beacon, Jan. 1; Truitt, May 23; Pendleton, July 20; Perkins, Aug. 21; May, Sept. 3; Stamper, Dec. 18; Morrison, Dec. 25; 1922, Allaire, Jan. 1; Penrose, March 16; Nopes, April 16; Roberts, May 6; Wright, Sept. 19; Griffith, Sept. 27; Taggart, Oct. 6; Hasbronck, Nov. 1; Cabell, Dec. 11; McIver, Dec. 22; Barth, Dec. 28; 1923, Atkinson, Jan. 2; Kennedy, Jan. 4; G. Bell, Jr., Jan. 23; Sage, April 6; Dentler, April 9; Dunning, May 10; Roudiez, June 9; Hatch, July 18; Simpson, Aug. 10; Blatchford, Aug. 17; Morse, Oct. 15; Kernan, Oct. 19; Reichmann, Dec. 23; 1924, Burnham, Jan. 10; Buck, Jan. 16; Martin, Feb. 22; Ayer, March 6; H. C. Hodges, Jr., April 20; Devore, May 14; Muir, July 18; Shattuck, Aug. 11; Parmerter, Sept. 17; Krops, Oct. 22; Hackney, Oct. 27; Faison, Nov. 29; Root, Dec. 9; 1925, Durfee, March 3; Nichols, March 3; Richardson, March 20; Lasseigne, April 4; Shanks, April 6; E. M. Johnson, Jr., May 26; Bundy, June 17; Johnson, July 9; Hale, July 10; Moore, Aug. 24; Goodin, Aug. 29; Duncan, Oct. 10; Johnston, Oct. 19; Noble, Nov. 3; 1926, Day, Jan. 11; Ballou, June 13; Styer, Sept. 21; Farnsworth, Oct. 28; Brewster, Dec. 9; O'Neil, Dec. 27; 1927, Seay, Jan. 17; Gerhardt, March 19; Smiley, May 10; Poore, June 22; Gordon, June 24; Holley, July 9; Martin, July 19; Weigel, Aug. 25; Wright, Sept. 24; Martin, Oct. 1; Lewis, Dec. 10; McRea, Dec. 24; 1928, Croxton, Jan. 24; Frier, March 15; Hall, June 6; Winn, Oct. 4; Hirst, Dec. 17; 1929, McIntyre, Jan. 5; Cronin, Jan. 9; Penn, Feb. 19; E. N. Jones, Feb. 26; Hanson, May 1; David Baker, Jr., June 25.

Captains—1922, Childs, March 14; 1923; Cabaniss, Dec. 25; 1924, Sigworth, Jan. 19; 1925, Rose, April 25; Tayman, Oct. 7; Bennett, Dec. 3; 1926, Wittenmyer, April 25; McAndrews, June 29; Miller, Nov. 13; Sargent, Nov. 22; Jones, Dec. 7; Sloan, Dec. 24; Bates, Dec. 25; 1927, Lewis, Feb. 1; Baylies, March 3; Dashiel, April 3; Helmick, Sept. 27; Alexander, Oct. 17; Hersey, Dec. 1; 1928, Leitch, March 5; Schley, June 7; French, June 15; Hanson, June 17; McAlexander, Aug. 20; E. V. Smith, Nov. 18; Brooke, Nov. 22; Frazier, Dec. 8; Bandholtz, Dec. 18; 1929, Taylor, Jan. 13; Wilder, March 20; Graves, March 27; Lyon, April 17; Lenihan, May 2; Dean, May 12; Kinnison, June 16; Hardaway, July 17; Cordray, July 27; Albright, Aug. 2; Lindsay, Aug. 14; Van Deman, Sept. 3; S. Burkhardt, Jr., Sept. 10; Shuttleworth, Sept. 15; Uline, Sept. 17; Pierce, Oct. 23; Harris, Nov. 10; Bamford, Nov. 13; Bennet, Dec. 6.

First Lieutenants—1926, Powers, Jan. 16; Sillman, May 3; Fales, July 14; 1927, Price, Jan. 16; 1928, Elliott, Aug. 18; Andres, Oct. 1; Rogers, Oct. 26; 1929, Fleischhauer, Aug. 20; Doane, Sept. 13.

We give on pages 995 and 996 a synopsis of the Navy circular, Changes in Navy Regulations, No. 15, a portion of which appeared last week. It should have included Art. 525, in which the first two lines down to and including the words "and steam engineering" are stricken out and the following substituted: "He shall require the general storekeeper of the ship." The following is substituted for Art. 446: "(1) The commanding officer, subject to the provisions of the Navy Regulations, shall regulate the manner in which officers shall stand watch on deck and in the engine room, both at sea and in port, and the manner of standing days duty in port, when authorized. (2) No interchange of duty between officers shall be permitted except by permission from the commanding officer." In Art. 870, Par. 2, the last three lines are stricken out, also the last sentence of Par. 3, Art. 1707. To Art. 1731 this is added: "(4) Copies of any records or papers in the Navy Department or War Department, if authenticated by the impressed stamp of the bureau or office having custody of the originals, may be admitted in evidence equally with the originals thereof before any court-martial or court of inquiry." Some amendments to Art. 919 of Changes in Navy Regulations, No. 15, are under consideration at the Navy Department. It is proposed to give the bureau more authority in ordering repairs for the ships at the yards. This will be done by adding paragraphs which will cover subjects not dealt with in Changes in Regulations, No. 15.

Shipping Illustrated for April 8 publishes on its title page a likeness of a well known officer of the Navy, of whom it says: "Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., retired, who succeeded Mr. John S. Ambrose as Superintendent of Ferries in the Department of Docks and Ferries on Feb. 17, 1910, is most assiduous in the duties pertaining to his position. Many innovations were instituted in the Bureau of Ferries during the past year, with the result that a decided improvement is noticed

in the condition and service of the municipal ferryboats. In reducing the number of employees to the minimum number necessary for economical and efficient service, Commander Sears has saved the city \$82,000 a year. The discipline of the ferry service at the beginning of the year 1910 was far from satisfactory, and the lack of discipline no doubt resulted, to a considerable extent, in the boats and ferry terminals not receiving the care and preservation that they should have. All the ferryboats are now in a far better condition than they were at the beginning of the year 1910. Commander Sears is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy on June 24, 1875, becoming a midshipman on June 10, 1881. He was lieutenant commander on board the Colorado in 1905, and was retired at his own request on June 30, 1905. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Army and Navy Club, and is noted for his uniform courtesy to all with whom the business of his office brings him into contact."

expert accounting and law work in the office of the Comptroller, by which he has acquired a familiarity with the accounting system of the Government.

E. W. Carpenter, of Harrisonburg, Va., has been selected as clerk, and James M. Baker, of Edinburg, Va., as assistant clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Herman D. Reeve, the clerk under Chairman Hull, will continue with the committee until May 1, in order to acquaint the new clerical force of the committee with their duties. Mr. Reeve, after leaving the committee, will enter into a partnership with former Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, and practice law at Washington. Captain Hull and Mr. Reeve are attorneys of ripe experience, and will make a strong firm.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, when Chairman du Pont takes charge, will be moved into the rooms now occupied by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the Senate floor of the Capitol. Senator Warren will retain the rooms now occupied by the Military Affairs Committee, with the addition of the quarters of the Committee on the Philippines, of which Senator Lodge is now chairman. The Appropriations Committee, of which Senator Warren will be chairman, will then occupy more space in the Capitol building than any other committee of the Senate.

Europe and the rest of the foreign world must bow to the excellence of the sanitary conditions of the American Maneuver Division at San Antonio, according to Captain de Chambrun, Military Attaché of the French Embassy, who returned to Washington April 13 from a tour of observation of the mobilization. The compliment, according to the Baltimore Sun, was expressed to Secretary of War Dickinson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army. The morale of the troops also was excellent, the French expert added.

Capt. William W. White, U.S.N., and Naval Constr. Daniel C. Nutting, who have been inspecting the Naval Reserve on the Great Lakes, expect to return April 25 to Washington for a few days' stay. They left Chicago April 12 for Duluth. From Duluth they go to St. Louis, and thence to Washington, leaving after a short stay in the capital for a trip to Buffalo and along the Atlantic coast. On this trip they will inspect Naval Reserve at Philadelphia, New York and Boston. From the reports that the officers have been sending to the Department they are working in the daytime and traveling at night.

Dr. Diesel, who is the inventor of an oil engine, said at the London Institute of Naval Architects April 6 that fully 250 ships, naval and commercial, are now fitted or are being fitted with oil engines. If the 9,000-ton cargo ship now being constructed in Hamburg proves a success, Dr. Diesel said, there would be a general tendency toward the adoption of oil as a motive power for all kinds of vessels, including warships. He stated that an oil propelled battleship is being built, but he is not at liberty to tell where.

The recent assignment of an officer of Coast Artillery of the rank of colonel as coast defense officer of the Department of the Columbia, duty heretofore assigned to a major or a captain, is an indication that additional importance is hereafter to be given to coast defense duty in departments where Artillery troops are stationed. It is understood that General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, intends to adopt the policy of assigning officers of field rank as coast defense officers where it is possible to do so.

The dinner of the U.S. Naval Academy Graduates' Association of Pennsylvania will be held at the University Club, 1510 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at eight p.m., Saturday, April 20, instead of April 22, as previously announced by the association. A full attendance is hoped for at this dinner, which will include Military Academy graduates also. The secretary of the Pennsylvania Association is Mr. J. W. Powell, 336 Manheim street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Secretary of War has decided that extra officers created by the readjustment of rank provision of the last Appropriation bill can be detailed to the permanent Staff Corps. The opinion has been held by some of the highest legal authorities that such details as these interfere with the intent of the law. Such details, it is claimed, would interfere with the proper adjustment of rank.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on April 4 that the United States had agreed to discuss the question of the English translation of the Declaration of London, the international agreement which is to govern naval prizes in warfare, with a view to the adoption of a common version to be officially adopted for use by the navies of both countries.

This year the Army War College class will in its historical ride cover the battlefields of the Petersburg campaign and Gettysburg. Starting on May 20 from Washington, the class will study the grounds of the two battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. After returning to Washington the class will proceed northward as far as the field of the battle of Gettysburg.

A fund of \$15,000 has been raised in Philadelphia for the purpose of erecting a memorial to John Ericsson in Fairmount Park, which it is hoped to have ready for unveiling on March 9, 1912, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle in Hampton Roads between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

The Sun reports that Lieut. Manuel S. Palma, of the 2d Company of native constabulary, stationed at Tarlac, Luzon, arrived in New York April 13, to spend seven months in the United States cultivating the language, which he speaks fairly well already, and study the habits of the Americans at home. Accompanying him on the trip are Lieut. S. B. Price, of Kentucky, and Lieut. John Merrill, of Maine, both of the Filipino Constabulary. Mr. Palma is very complimentary to the American administration in the Philippines, and believes that ultimately the Filipinos will adopt American ways and the language of the Americans, and that the American occupation, whether it was going to be extended or brief, would mean the uplifting of the Filipino.

At a meeting in New York city April 10 called by the National League for the Civic Education of Women Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones presided, and the speaker was Mrs. H. S. Owens of Salt Lake City, Utah. The party of fifty women present, banded together under the anti-suffrage flag, organized themselves into a party to fight Mormonism in this country first, and to prevent the use of Brigham Young's figure on the battleship Utah's silver service last. The service is not yet engraved, it was explained, and the gift which will be made eventually by the state of Utah to the United States vessel bearing its name still has a chance to be decorated with another design than that of the one-time Mormon leader, if the women prevail.

President Taft sent to the Senate April 13 the nomination of Elton A. Gongwer to be Auditor for the War Department, succeeding B. F. Harper, who has held the position a number of years. Mr. Gongwer was born near Akron, Ohio, about forty-five years ago. He was practicing law when he entered the government service in 1901 as examiner in the Civil Service Commission, and was appointed to a position in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury March 3, 1906, as a result of a competitive examination. He has been engaged on

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles A. Williams, late of the 21st U.S. Infantry, who was retired at his own request April 3, 1911, after more than forty years' service, was born in Virginia April 3, 1852. He is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine Wars, and had served several tours of duty in the Philippines. Colonel Williams entered the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1870, and was graduated and promoted to the Army as second lieutenant, 21st U.S. Infantry, June 17, 1874. He served in the 21st until June 8, 1890, when he was promoted major in the 17th Infantry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 28th Infantry June 28, 1902; was detailed in the Inspector General's Department May 25, 1903, and was promoted colonel of the 21st Infantry Jan. 23, 1904. During his active service he took part in the Nez Perces campaign. He was twice wounded through the arm and leg in the battle with Chief Joseph at Clearwater, Idaho, on July 11, 1877, and was brevetted first lieutenant for his gallant services in that action. The War Department has on file records of the personal and military history of Colonel Williams, which give the most flattering recognition by his superiors of his service in each grade from second lieutenant to colonel. As first lieutenant he served four years as regimental quartermaster; was most highly complimented in orders when relieved by his colonel as one who never left for others what should have been done by himself, and was detailed by the War Department to the delicate duty of establishing the canteen at Columbus Barracks, involving the gradual displacement of the most popular post trader—dear old Major Janes—that the Army has known. As captain he was mentioned in a letter of his regimental commander as having at San Juan Hill represented the highest type of the American soldier and gentleman, and was later selected by the War Department as collector of one of the important ports of Cuba. As major he was assigned to command of Jolo and the district connected therewith, and also of important commands in northern Luzon. As lieutenant colonel he was specially commanded by the division commander in the Philippines as qualified for command of the largest body of troops then assembled in the islands and engaged in the most important military work, the construction of the Lake Lanao road from Iligan to Lake Lanao. While thus engaged he was selected and detailed to the Inspector General's Department, and quit the Lanao work with a telegram from the department commander expressing congratulations and thanks for his good work. The work of the regiment while under his command from January, 1904, is too well known to call for mention. On departure for the islands for its present tour Colonel Williams was complimented by the department commander by his remarking that the regiment was in as fine shape for foreign service as any he had ever seen. Later he was detailed by the Secretary of War to duty at the War College. His services also included Washington and Alaska territories, Nebraska and posts in the East. At the beginning of the war with Spain he went with the 21st Infantry to Cuba, being in command of Company A. He led his company over San Juan Hill under constant fire, the position taken being the most advanced and exposed attained by the American forces in that engagement. His company, under his direction, entrenched on the open hill, and held their position for forty-eight hours under a most galling fire of the Spaniards. He was appointed quartermaster of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, in August, 1898, and in January, 1899, was assigned as collector of customs at Nuevitas, Cuba. He was ordered to the Philippines in 1899, where he performed noteworthy service as Governor of the Jolo Islands, and also in his construction of the Iligan-Lanao military road, from Overton to Lake Lanao. He was again ordered to the Philippines the latter part of 1902, and left the United States for a third tour Feb. 1, 1905. He subsequently served in Colorado, and has been on leave in Washington pending his retirement.

Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral, to date from March 8, 1911, was born in Maryland Aug. 6, 1853, and was graduated midshipman from the U.S. Naval Academy in May, 1873. During his long service he was in the Narragansett surveying the Gulf of California from 1873 to 1875, and then went to the navy yard, Washington. He was in the torpedo steamer Alarm, and then went to the Asiatic Station, serving in the Ashuelot, Alert, Monocacy and Monongahela, to November, 1879, after which he was on special duty in the Bureau of Navigation. His subsequent service included duty with coast survey steamers Endeavor and Bache; Yantic, of the North Atlantic Station; at the navy yard, Boston, and in the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk. As executive officer of the U.S.S. Alert, in 1884, he performed noteworthy service in the Greely relief expedition of that year. He received, with the other officers and men from Maryland who took part in the expedition, the thanks of that state, as tendered in joint resolution of the Senate and House of Delegates, assembled at Annapolis. He was on ordnance duty at Washington, and was attached to the Tennessee during the expedition to Panama in 1885. He was with the Brooklyn on the Asiatic Station to May, 1889. He served several other tours on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.; was on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, 1897, and was on duty in the Cincinnati from August, 1897, to 1899. He was inspector of equipment of the Kentucky, served in the Alabama, Bureau of Equipment, at the Naval Academy, in command of the Chicago. He was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy in 1907, was assigned to command of the Kansas in 1909, and his last assignment was to special duty at the Navy Department.

Lieut. Cols. Frederick S. Strong, Warren P. Newcomb, Charles L. Phillips, Charles J. Bailey and Millard F. Harmon, of the Coast Artillery, who have been promoted colonels, are all graduates of the U.S.M.A. Colonel Strong was born in Michigan Nov. 12, 1855, and upon graduation, in 1880, was assigned to the 4th Artillery. Colonel Newcomb was born in Connecticut July 20, 1859, and upon graduation, in 1882, went to the 5th Artillery. Colonel Phillips was born in Illinois Oct. 16, 1856, and was graduated June 11, 1881, being assigned to the 4th Artillery. Colonel Bailey was born in Pennsylvania June 21, 1859, and was assigned upon graduation, in 1880, to the 1st Artillery. Colonel Harmon is also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born May 1, 1856. Upon graduation, in 1880, he was assigned to the 5th Infantry, but was transferred to the 1st Artillery a few weeks after graduation.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 7th U.S. Cav., who was found physically disqualified for promotion to captain by reason of disability incident to the Service, has

been retired as captain, to date from March 3, 1911. He is a native of New York, and entered the Army as a private in the 7th Cavalry May 7, 1891, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He also served as a private in the 3d U.S. Cavalry from Feb. 1 to March, 1900, being appointed a second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, March 1, 1900. He was detailed to the Signal Corps in 1908, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry this year.

The next retirement for age in the Army will be that of Col. Garland N. Whistler, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Aug. 10, 1911. He has been ordered to duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from Fort Worden, Wash.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Amory A. Lawrence, of Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Thomas Clay Dugan, of New York, formerly of Boston. Mrs. Dugan is the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Amory, of 191 Commonwealth avenue. She has no children. Her father was Capt. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. C. Amory, captain 7th Inf., U.S.A., who died during the Civil War. By adoption she is a sister of Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, of Burlington, Iowa, and of Lieut. Charles B. Amory, Jr., 9th U.S. Cav., John Austin Amory and Roger Amory. Mr. Lawrence, who is a brother of Bishop Lawrence, is a graduate of Harvard, class '70, and a member of the Somerset, the Country, New Riding, University and other clubs. His children by his first marriage are John S. Lawrence, who married Miss Emma Atherton; Amos A. Lawrence and Mrs. Harold Jefferson Coolidge (Edith Lawrence). No date is set for the wedding.

Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th U.S. Inf., was married at Fort George Wright, Wash., April 5, 1911, to Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. James William Walsh has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Margaret Ruth Lawrence, to Capt. J. Augustus Barnard, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 25, 1911, at four o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city. The wedding will be a military one, in which members of the 7th N.G.N.Y. will be conspicuous. The bride will be given away by her uncle, Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence, an ex-member of the 7th. The best man will be A. V. Stout, Co. K, 7th, and the ushers will be ex-Lieut. B. Dominick, Jr., Lieut. C. B. Crane and Messrs. Stanley D. McGraw, Charles W. Ogden, Murray H. Goggeshall, of the 7th N.Y., and Horace Barnard, James W. Walsh and E. H. Litchfield, ex-members of Squadron A.

Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Greeley have issued invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter, Jeannette Hay, and Mr. George Valentine Nauman, on Monday evening, April 17, 1911, from half-past eight until ten o'clock, at 58 Glenwood avenue, Portland, Me. Mr. Nauman is the son of the late Comdr. William H. Nauman, U.S.N., and is in the employ of the N. E. Telephone Company in Boston, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Helena Marshall Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph H. Fischer, and Ensign John Franklin Shafrroth, Jr., U.S.N., son of Governor and Mrs. Shafrroth, of Colorado, will take place Saturday, April 29, in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city. Miss Fischer's attendants will be Misses Betty Collamore, Adelaide Gostenhofer, Katherine S. Doty, Josephine Paddock and Jean Disbrow. Mr. Morrison Shafrroth will be best man. There will be a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, No. 129 West Seventieth street, New York, afterward.

The first of the spring weddings in naval circles of Annapolis took place in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1911, when Midshipman Philip Frederic Hambisch, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Arispa Feldmeyer, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Feldmeyer, were married by the Rev. Walter G. McNeil. There was a large assemblage of relatives and friends of the young couple. The bride had seven attendants, Mrs. Charles R. Biles, of Elkton, Md., and Mrs. Harry R. Wallace, of North Dakota, her sisters; Misses Grace Feldmeyer, Rose Wickes, Marie Grady, Moillie Eiseman and Anna Bowland. The best man was Midshipman Levi B. Bye, a classmate of the bridegroom, and the ushers, the first three of whom also are classmates, were Midshipmen Roy H. Davis, Francis W. Scanland, Thalbert N. Alford and Homer A. Bagg. The Naval Academy band played the wedding march. The bridegroom was appointed to the Academy from Burlington, Iowa, and was graduated in 1909. He played on the baseball team three years, and was captain of the nine in his senior year.

A coming wedding of interest will be that of Miss Lucy Garrard, daughter of Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., commandant of Fort Myer, to Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th U.S. Cav., on May 31. The ceremony will be performed in the administration building of the fort. The bride's attendants will be Miss Valeria Garrard, Miss Eleanor Grant, of Cincinnati; Miss Clara Swift, of Washington; Miss Mary White and Miss Laura White, of Maryland, and Miss Herkimer, of South Carolina. Lieutenant Foster's attendants will be Capt. H. H. Bailey, Med. Corps, who will be best man; Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Warren Dean, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Lieut. George M. Russell, Lieut. William L. Moose, Jr., and Lieut. W. Overton, all 15th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Henry G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., on recruiting duty at Detroit, Mich., left that city April 11 for Butte, Mont., where he is to marry Miss Jeannette Gillie, daughter of the superintendent of the Amalgamated Copper Company mines, on April 19. Elaborate preparations are being made for the wedding. The Lieutenant and Miss Gillie first met in Honolulu last January.

Lieut. R. H. Lewis, 6th U.S. Field Art., leaves Fort Riley, Kas., April 19, on a ten days' leave for San Antonio, Texas, where he and Miss Sudie Blocker, will be married on April 26. Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, 6th U.S. Field Art., will act as best man.

Miss Margaret Edwards, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John R. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and Ensign Philip H. Hammond, U.S.N., will be married April 18 at the Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Edwards will have as maid of honor Miss Katharine Bowman, of Springfield, Ohio. The bride will wear white chiffon made over satin, with a long court train and short empire waist. The corsage is cut in a V back and front, and is filled in with exquisite old lace. The long tulle veil will be held in place by clusters of orange blossoms.

Miss Theda Burnham, of San Diego, Cal., was hostess at a luncheon in that city on April 6, at which announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Claire

Parmelee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, of San Diego, to Ensign Paul Ernest Speicher, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Washington, with the Atlantic Fleet. Covers were laid for ten at the luncheon, including, besides the bride-elect, Misses Marie Ingle, Isabel Ingle, Fannie Grant, Helen Timmerman, Juliet Newkirk, Frances Sumner, Ruth Richards and Katherine Burnham. Simultaneously with the engagement announcement at this luncheon Ensign Speicher announced his engagement at a dinner given on board the Washington to the junior officers of the cruiser. The wedding is to take place early this summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss E. Herr Johnson to Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 28th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Weaver is the son of Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., and is stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

The many old friends of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Francis Bacon Jones, U.S.A., will be greatly interested to hear of the engagement of their son, Russell Jones, to Miss Isabelle Floyd Jones. Mr. Jones is a most successful civil engineer, and Miss Floyd Jones, who belongs to an old aristocratic Southern family of St. Louis, Mo., is an artist of some note. She has lived in Paris for several years, perfecting herself in her art. The young people will be married in the autumn, and will live in or near New York, where Col. and Mrs. Jones have made their home since the Colonel's retirement.

Ensign Donald Pettit Morrison, U.S.N., and Miss Golda Munroe, daughter of James M. Munroe, esq., of Annapolis, Md., will be married in that city on Saturday, April 29.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of the late Capt. Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., who died at Fort Bayard, N.M., was held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 9, 1911. Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., had charge. The firing party and pallbearers were formed from a detail from Troop H, 15th Cavalry. Second Lieut. Ellwood S. Hand, 15th Cav., in command of Troop G, acted as escort. Interment was made in the National Cemetery. The deceased was a native of Missouri, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1892.

Of Major Walter A. Thurston, U.S.A., retired, whose death in New York city on March 13 was noted in our issue of March 18, a correspondent writes: "Major Thurston died as he lived, uncomplaining, a kindly word for everyone except a rascal; for him he had no use; but he never spoke unkindly even of such, only always shunned them. Cadets at the Academy in his time will remember him as gentle and kind, and will remember him as always standing for what he thought was right and just. His classmates will no doubt recall that he did not speak often, but when he did speak they felt that what he said was true, and acted accordingly. They will remember him as sometimes negligent of the minor rules and regulations of the Academy, but most scrupulous as to the greater rules demanding honor and integrity. They will remember, too, that often in our discussions it was frequently said, 'What Thurston says goes.' Thoughtless of himself, he was most careful of everyone else. He looked for the good in others and found it. All who ever knew him loved him, except the vicious, who knew they could have no friendship with him. He was loyal to his country, to his family, to his classmates and friends. Those who knew him are scattered now in many lands, and when they read of his death, I doubt not,

"From Alaska's frozen hills,  
From Manila's tropic shore,  
There comes a wail of manly grief:  
Dear Thurston is no more."

Capt. James E. Pilcher, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Savannah, Ga., April 8, 1911, was born in Michigan March 18, 1857. At the convention of the Association of the Military Surgeons of the United States in Buffalo five years ago he was awarded the Eno Sanders prize for his work on "The Subject of the Training of the Medical Officer of the State Forces to Best Qualify Him for Local Service and for Mobilization with National Troops." Captain Pilcher was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1879, later entering the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, where he took his medical degree a few years later. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Dec. 3, 1883, and became a captain Dec. 3, 1888, and was placed on the retired list for disability in the line of duty Oct. 31, 1900. During the period he was in active service Captain Pilcher was in the field against the Sioux, Crow and Cheyenne Indians, and also served against Mexican insurrectos. In 1896 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He was, on June 4, 1898, appointed a major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. He served at Mobile and at Tampa, going thence to Jacksonville as chief surgeon of the forces and medical supply officer of the 7th Army Corps under Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, until the fall of 1898, when he was detached and placed in command of the medical supply depot established at Savannah. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service on March 22, 1899. At one time he occupied the chairs of military surgery in the Ohio Medical University, Starling Medical College and Creighton Medical College, was also professor of sociology and political economy in Dickinson College and professor of military jurisprudence at Dickinson Law School. Captain Pilcher was the author of "First Aid in Illness and Injury," in 1892 the principal text-book for instruction on that subject. He was also the author of "Life and Labors of Elijah H. Pilcher," "Columbus Book of Military Surgeons," "The Seal and Arms of Pennsylvania" and the "Surgeon Generals of the U.S. Army." Mrs. Pilcher was with her husband when he died.

The Rev. Hiram Stone, the first Episcopal missionary sent to Kansas and post chaplain at Fort Leavenworth before and during the Civil War, died April 4 at his home at Litchfield, Conn., of pneumonia. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Stone went to Kansas in 1851, and came East after having served sixteen years in the Regular Army as chaplain. He resigned in 1876. A widow and one son survive.

First Sergt. William Nicholson, U.S.A., retired, of 44 Bradford avenue, Flushing, N.Y., died at the Flushing Hospital April 10, 1911, after an illness of a week with double pneumonia. The deceased, who was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, has been retired from the Army on a pension for ten years, and had lived in Flushing since that time. He served in the Army thirty-five years, performing duty in various parts of the United

States, the Philippines and Porto Rico. He joined the ranks in 1867. His widow survives.

Commodore Francis Howland Sherman, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1911, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was removed from his apartment at Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, two days before and operated on for severe swelling of the throat glands. The operation was successful and he rallied, but death resulted from his inability to throw off the accumulation of mucus in the throat. He is survived by his widow, Margaret Bragg Sherman, who resides at Hamilton Court, Philadelphia; a son, Edward B. Sherman, of Chicago, Ill., and one daughter, Leslie Sherman Peterson, wife of Lieut. J. C. Peterson, U.S.A., Fort Du Pont, Del., and one sister, Miss H. A. Sherman, of St. Joseph, Mo. Interment was at his home, St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday, April 10. Commodore Sherman was born in Hillsdale, Mich., on Jan. 4, 1855, and entered the Naval Academy on Sept. 21, 1871, graduating in June, 1876. During the Spanish War he was in command of the Passaic. He was retired on June 30, 1910, on his voluntary application, after more than thirty years' service. His last active duty was at the Norfolk Navy Yard. His first sea duty after graduation was in the Tennessee, and he subsequently served in the monitor Passaic, the Pensacola, coast survey schooner Silliman, Palinurus, Eager, Tallapoosa, Kearsarge, Monterey, Ranger, Mohican, Olympic, Machias, Princeton, etc. He had a sea service of 22 years and 3 months, and a shore duty of 14 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Edward P. King, mother of Lieut. Edward P. King, Jr., 6th U.S. Field Art., died at Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1911.

Mr. William R. Rogan, a soldier in the Confederate States Army, died at his home, Rogana, Tenn., April 9, 1911, twenty-four years of age. He was the father of Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U.S.A.

Mrs. Frank Lomax, wife of Captain Lomax, C.A.C., died at the Presbyterian Hospital in New Orleans on Sunday afternoon, April 9. She leaves her husband and baby daughter. She was the daughter of Commodore Bradford, U.S.N., and is survived by her mother, Mrs. Bradford, who resides in Portsmouth, N.H.; four sisters and a brother. "Mrs. Lomax," writes a correspondent, "was a woman of great character, and was loved by her many friends in both branches of the Service. Her death was a great shock, as she left the post of Jackson Barracks, La., in apparently good health, for the hospital. The deepest sympathy is felt for the loved ones she left behind."

Lieut. Col. Frank Emery Hobbs, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died suddenly at Hot Springs, Ark., April 12, 1911. He was born in Maine April 16, 1855, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1874. Upon graduation, June 14, 1878, as No. 3 in his class, he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Artillery. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department Dec. 16, 1882; was promoted captain June 14, 1892; major Aug. 16, 1903, and lieutenant colonel March 26, 1907. Lieutenant Colonel Hobbs was on duty at West Point as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics after being graduated until Aug. 28, 1878. He was, among other duties, sent to Europe on special ordnance duty in 1882, returning in March, 1889. He was on duty at Watervliet Arsenal, and was instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy from 1900 until 1904, and was then ordered to command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., also serving as chief ordnance officer of the Department of California. He was next in command of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and was armament officer of the Northern District, and his last assignment to duty was as commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

First Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, 9th U.S. Inf., who died at Cebu, P.I., March 1, 1911, was born in Maryland May 18, 1875, and served as a sergeant and first sergeant of the 1st Maryland Volunteers in 1898, and later as a lieutenant in the 30th U.S. Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 27th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant, 9th Infantry, Oct. 21, 1902.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Miss M. Lucille Lucas is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Lee Coles, of Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Forbes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Forbes arrived at New York city from Europe on April 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter are guests of the latter's parents, Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant were on April 13 guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean in Washington, D.C.

Among those entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., April 10, by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were Major Gen. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant.

Friends will be glad to know that Mrs. F. A. Dale's dachshund "Wurzl" took two seconds and one third at the Omaha Dog Show held last week. Also will regret to learn that "Hulda," the other dachshund, died after a long illness.

Mrs. Augustine Derby, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. George Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, at her apartment at the Oakland, in Washington, D.C., returned to her home in Rye, N.Y., on Thursday, April 13.

Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, their daughter and Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach have returned from a three months' sojourn in Egypt, Italy and the Riviera. They returned on the Red Star steamer Lapland, and spent a delightful winter on the other side.

A fire from a flue, Sunday, April 2, jeopardized the library of Col. John F. Nicholson in Philadelphia, and for a time it appeared as if the largest and most complete collection of books, to the number of 11,000, relating to the war 1861-65, would be destroyed.

Army and Navy friends of Mrs. James H. Hepburn, widow of Dr. J. H. Hepburn, U.S.A., will be surprised to hear she was married Wednesday, April 12, 1911, to Mr. Edwin Dudley Forde, of Pittsburgh, Pa. After June 1 Mr. and Mrs. Forde will be at home at 929 Maryland avenue, Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell, formerly ordnance officer of the U.S.S. Colorado, joined the flagship California on April 4 as navigator, relieving Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Leahy, who has been transferred to the commander-in-chief's staff as fleet ordnance officer. Mrs. McDowell and son will stop in San Francisco until after the completion of target practice.

Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, has taken a residence at Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers, N.Y.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., was hostess at an informal bridge in Washington, D.C., on Thursday afternoon, April 6.

Miss Catharine Rush Porter, daughter of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., has been spending the past ten days visiting in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Marguerite Burns, of San Francisco, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph Perry Scudder at their cottage at Coronado Beach, Cal., recently.

Mrs. Albert S. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Corning, at their home in Albany, N.Y. Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clover will give a dance on April 17 for their younger daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover, who will be home from school.

Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Major General Murray, U.S.A., was hostess at an informal luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Friday, April 7, at her residence on Rhode Island avenue.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Greely were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on April 7, entertaining in honor of Sir John and Lady Murray, of England.

Maj. Robert H. Noble, 1st U.S. Inf., whose post is Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and who has been visiting New York and Washington, leaves this week to rejoin his command at Vancouver.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, wife of Lieutenant Commander Brumby, U.S.N., and children, who have spent some time in Athens, Ga., have returned to Norfolk, Va., and are with Mrs. Brumby's mother, Mrs. William Truxton, widow of Commodore Truxton, U.S.N., at her home, 256 Freemason street.

Rhineland Waldo, Fire Commissioner of New York, when visiting Washington recently called at the War Department April 8, and spent some time waiting to see Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. Several weeks ago Mr. Waldo wrote to the Department formally offering his services in case of necessity.

The Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Colonel Baron de Bode, and his sister, Baroness Elizabeth de Bode, entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., April 7, having as their guests Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Major and Mrs. H. T. Allen, U.S.A., and Prince Koudacheff.

The Rev. Edward Brophy, associate rector of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop avenue and McDonough street, Brooklyn, N.Y., who recently received a commission as chaplain in the Army, will assume his new duties April 15 at Governors Island, N.Y., where he will remain for a short time before proceeding to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Father Brophy will accompany the 7th Cavalry to the Philippines.

Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd and Capt. Herbert Wilson, of the British army, had a hearty send-off from Noel Edwards and a group of polo players and personal friends in taking train at London, April 8, for the Lusitania. They promised to make a hard fight for the recovery of the cup from the American team. Lieut. E. W. E. Palms and Capt. Leslie St. C. Cheape arrived at London April 9 from their Indian posts, and sailed for New York April 12. Capt. F. W. Barrett and Lieut. A. Noel Edwards will follow on April 19.

The last of the skating matinées in aid of the Navy Relief Fund took place in Washington, D.C., April 11, at the navy yard, and was a crowning success of the series. The Marine Band played throughout the skating hours and refreshments were sold after five o'clock. The matinées were arranged by Mrs. Frank Beatty, wife of the commandant of the navy yard; Mrs. R. F. Nicholson, Mrs. A. F. Fechete, Mrs. George Logan, Mrs. Albert Gleaves and Mrs. Moulton Johnson, and about \$600 will, it is said, be realized from the venture.

Col. J. M. Banister, U.S.A., who is now on the retired list at his own request, as a colonel, after thirty-one years' service, has entered into active practice in Omaha, Neb., as an oculist, having formed a partnership with Dr. H. B. Lemere, an oculist of that city, who has a large and established practice. As a consequence Colonel Banister is most busily engaged in a most congenial line of work, and is more than pleased at the step which he has taken. Although not on the active list, Colonel Banister takes the greatest interest in the affairs of the Service and in the comings and goings of his Army friends.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., according to a newspaper despatch from San Francisco, Cal., was shot and dangerously wounded there April 12 by John J. Hayes, a night watchman. Captain Cook, accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, arrived at San Francisco from Manila on the transport Sheridan April 11. Early on the morning of April 12 he forcibly entered a store on Market street, it is said, and was met by Watchman Hayes, who claims that he struck Captain Cook on the head with his club when the latter refused to leave the place. According to Hayes, Captain Cook seized the club and returned the blow. Hayes then fired two shots at the officer, one penetrating his left lung near the heart. Captain Cook was taken to a hospital, where his recovery is hoped for.

In commemoration of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held services in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, on Sunday afternoon, April 9, the sixth annual service of the Commandery. American flags were hung from the tall arches of the church, and each pillar bore three large silk flags. During the playing of the processional the members of the Loyal Legion marched down the aisle two abreast. Bugles and drums supplemented the music of the organ. After the regular Episcopal service the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Parish, of New York, preached a sermon pleading for continuance of the peace which resulted from the generous terms of surrender offered at Appomattox. Warren Rosecrans Hadden, a Companion of the Loyal Legion, acted as organist and choirmaster. Among the members present were Loyall Farragut, son of Admiral David G. Farragut; Clarence Eagle, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., A. Noel Blakeman, Joseph B. Coghill, Henry L. Swords, James B. Horner, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, the Rev. George F. Nelson, Archdeacon of New York; William S. Hubbell and the Rev. George Williamson Smith. The services were conducted by the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the parish of the Incarnation, and his assistants, the Rev. Edward Morley Huson Knapp and the Rev. Joseph Peck Robinson.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schley will spend Easter at Bedford Hill, N.Y.

Mrs. Frank Cosby, mother of Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., will sail for Europe on May 18, to be gone several months.

Mrs. White, wife of Flag Lieut. Richard D. White, U.S.N., has returned to New York after a four months' visit to Bermuda.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William J. McCaughey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Springfield Armory, Mass., on April 7, 1911.

At Washington, D.C., on Easter Monday night, there will be a charity ball at the navy yard, and also a dance at the Chevy Chase Club.

Capt. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Camden, N.J., as inspector of machinery, has gone to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, U.S.A., and has been assigned to the 13th Cavalry for duty.

Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., was host at a luncheon at the Old Pierce Mill, in Rock Creek Park, near Washington, D.C., on Sunday, April 9, for a riding party of young people.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., on March 25 at the home of Mrs. Murphy's mother, Mrs. Joshua M. Goodwin, 588 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, U.S.N., who has been attached to the Albany, on the Asiatic Station, and who has been in hospital at Canacao, P.I., has been ordered to treatment at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Casey B. Morgan, commanding the U.S.S. Dubuque, entertained informally at luncheon at Old Point Comfort, Va., April 2, Mrs. Louis Brown, of Pittsburgh, and Judge Gude, of Norfolk. The party went to the Norfolk Country Club for supper.

Major John F. Morrison, 20th U.S. Inf. and Gen. Staff, Capt. Merch. B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th U.S. Inf., have been ordered to San Antonio for the purpose of submitting to a practical test the proposed new Infantry drill regulations.

Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, will sail on the steamer Cristobal April 18 for Panama on a brief visit to Colonel Goethals. The Misses Hall will remain at the Brighton, Washington, during the absence of the General, and on his return will go to Maine for the summer.

Midshipman Frederick C. Bowerfin, whose resignation was accepted to take effect on April 3, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Michigan on June 4, 1904, and was promoted to ensign last June subject to examination. He has been on duty on the Helena since 1908.

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt, from which Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., made his dash over the ice to the North Pole, became an American citizen by taking the oath of allegiance before Judge Chaffield, in the U.S. District Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 11.

Mrs. J. C. Peterson, wife of Lieutenant Peterson, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Du Pont, Del., is the only daughter of the late Commodore F. H. Sherman, U.S.N., who died suddenly in Philadelphia on April 7. She has just returned from the burial of her father, which took place at St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, April 10.

The President and Mrs. Taft, accompanied by their house guest, Mrs. Eckstein, of Cincinnati; Miss Helen Taft and Lieut. Comdr. Leigh Palmer, U.S.N., occupied a box at the Belasco Theater, in Washington, D.C., April 10, to witness the opening performance of the French Grand Opera Company of New Orleans.

Society in Washington, D.C., is looking forward to a dance which will be given at the Chevy Chase Club on Saturday evening, April 22. The dance will be preceded by a large dinner party. Postmaster General Hitchcock is chairman of the committee, which includes Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A.

A daughter, Fredericka Frances, was born to the wife of Paymr. George R. Venable, U.S.N., at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York city, on Sunday morning, April 9, 1911. She is a granddaughter of Mr. Henry K. McHarg, of Stamford, Conn., and a grandniece of Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, and Judge John Pelham, of Alabama.

After an absence of two years Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., revisited on April 8 the old St. John's graveyard on the Ludlow homestead in Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y. He was accompanied by Surrogate Nicoll. Note was made of the dates on ancient tombstones, presumably for legal evidence in a pending suit as to the ownership of the graveyard.

Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., was a guest at a luncheon on April 8 given by William Butler Duncan, president of the Pilgrims Society, and the members of his executive committee at the Lawyers' Club, in New York city, in honor of Dr. Wilfred Thomas Grenfell, C.M.G., superintendent of the Labrador Medical Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen and British magistrate in charge of the entire Labrador coast.

The ladies of the mess at Madam Sherrade's, in Galveston, entertained their husbands, stationed at Camp Crockett, Galveston, at dinner Sunday, April 9. A merry party, consisting of Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Major and Mrs. Vose, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Lanham, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, assembled at Major and Mrs. O'Connor's rooms for a liquid appetizer, and then adjourned to the mess, where a delicious Sunday dinner was served by the popular proprietress of the boarding house.

At the quarterly meeting of Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., on April 5, it was decided to re-lease the present quarters in the Masonic Temple for five years, and, while the organization accepted the deed to the Thompson homestead on Mount Auburn, it was voted to offer this property for sale. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor presided at the meeting. The following Original Companions were elected: Mason Marion Maxon, captain, 10th Cav., U.S.A., retired, and Ernest Howard Ruffner, C.E., colonel, U.S.A., retired. A resolution was passed endorsing the proposed erection of the Washington memorial, and a copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, who is the head of the Washington Memorial Association of Ohio. Colonel Ruffner, a correspondent notes, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. at the head of his class, in 1867, an incident of the graduation being the presentation of diplomas by General Grant. Captain Maxon was graduated from the Military Academy in 1869.

Mrs. Wadham, wife of Major S. H. Wadham, Med. Corps, is entertaining her sister at her home at Fort Slocum.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, who are at Newport, R.I., will start for Europe from New York April 22.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Corwin P. Rees are the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree at their cottage at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Paymr. E. R. Wilson, U.S.N., arrived on April 1 from Bremerton, and reported aboard the South Dakota, relieving Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson.

A son, George Dewey Hoffman, was born to the wife of Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman, U.S.N., secretary to Admiral Dewey, at Washington, D.C., April 6, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Delehardt, U.S.N., retired, have returned to their home in Pelham, N.Y., after the most delightful winter spent in Jamaica and other southern ports.

The President sent to the Senate on April 10 the nomination of Major Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., to be a member of the California Debris Commission.

A fine pair of twins, a boy and a girl, were born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Bristow, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., April 5.

Mrs. Leslie A. Beardsley, of Beaufort, S.C., widow of Rear Admiral Beardsley, former commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, is spending a few weeks at the Hotel del Coronado, Cal.

Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson left the Coronado Hotel on April 1 for New Orleans, where she will take steamer for Panama to join her husband, Commander Anderson, who is commanding the U.S.S. Yorktown.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., have taken quarters at Fort Hamilton, where Captain Spinks is temporarily in command, waiting for the departure of his battery for the South, about April 26.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree and Comdr. Augustus C. Almy, U.S.N., retired, were the guests of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas on the flagship California on April 3 to witness the target practice of the U.S.S. Maryland.

Mrs. Francis H. Sherman, widow of the late Commodore Sherman, U.S.N., retired, will continue to occupy her apartment at Hamilton Court, Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., until Oct. 1.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., lectured in Washington, D.C., April 11, before the Harvard Club, at the invitation of Mr. Beeckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and president of the club. The lecture was given in the Playhouse.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., was to have delivered an address in the Senate Chamber, Albany, N.Y., April 12, in celebration of the semi-centennial of the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, but the event had to be abandoned because of the Capitol fire.

Mrs. S. C. Ellis entertained at luncheon and bridge at her home on Nyack avenue, Pelham Heights, N.Y., in honor of Mrs. Peter Murray, of Fort Slocum, and Miss Gertrude Schuyler was hostess at a bridge party and a tea complimentary to Mrs. Murray.

Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., who has been construction officer at the New York Yard, has been transferred to the Boston Navy Yard. Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, member of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, is ordered to the New York Yard.

Leila, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Scott, C.A.C., met with a painful accident at her home at Fort Hamilton. She fell down stairs with a pair of scissors in her hand, which cut her throat. The wound was dressed at the Staten Island Hospital, and the little patient is doing nicely.

While President Taft, accompanied by Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A., his aid, was riding in Potomac Park, Washington, April 13, he was informed by some boys that a negro woman was drowning a child, and Major Butt notified the police. The latter found the bodies of both the woman and child.

Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, will go to London as military aid to Mr. John Hays Hammond, special ambassador from the United States at the coronation of King George in June. It was first planned that Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant would represent the U.S. Army, but this officer is understood to have expressed a desire to be relieved.

Lieut. S. I. M. Major, U.S.N., arrived on April 5 and reported for duty as engineer officer on the U.S.S. California, in place of Lieut. Comdr. L. F. Landis, who has been invalided to the Mare Island Hospital. Commander Landis has been suffering with acute retinitis, brought on by exposure to searchlights during target practice last December, during which practice he acted as umpire.

Lieut. Henry Gibbons, 9th U.S. Cav., at present commandant at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., on April 3, for the purpose of inspecting Troop B, the crack Cavalry company of Chattanooga. Lieutenant Gibbons was detailed by the War Department several months ago to inspect the Cavalry forces of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., has purchased a beautiful home in Pelham, N.Y., in Pelham Manor road. She has had as her house guest Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Allie W. Williams, U.S.A., of Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island. Mrs. Williams was on her way to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Semple, in Washington, D.C. Commander McNamee arrived on April 10 to spend two weeks' leave with his family.

One of the most attractive luncheons of the season at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was given on Tuesday, April 4, by Miss Betty Reynolds, of the Infantry post, complimentary to Mrs. Whitfield and her sister, Mrs. Omberg, of Memphis. The table was most artistic in Easter decorations of yellow and white, and a delicious six-course luncheon was served. Covers were laid for Mmes. Burleigh, Thompson, Venable, Halstead, Halford, Stritzinger, Garber, Miss Davis, Miss Byrne, Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Omberg and the hostess.

A number of officers of the U.S. Navy attached to the Atlantic Fleet celebrated their return home from the European cruise and the maneuvers on the Southern Drill Grounds by making a Navy night of it at "Thais" at the Criterion Theater, New York, Monday, April 10. Admiral Schroeder's staff, Captain Rush, of the U.S.S. Connecticut; Captain Usher, of the U.S.S. Michigan, and seventy other officers were in the big

theater party. They were received on the stage by Constance Collier and Tyrone Powers, and viewed the changes of the massive settings of "Thais."

Instead of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding with their son, Chief Mach. John H. Busch, U.S.N., in New York city, as he had planned, Chief Engr. William H. Busch, of the steamer B. S. Ford, is grief-stricken by the death of his wife. Mrs. Mary Busch and her husband had made all preparations to leave their home in Baltimore, Md., on April 10, for New York, when the wife fell unconscious. Physicians diagnosed the case as acute indigestion. She died two hours afterward. Mr. Busch sent two wireless messages, one to his son aboard the U.S.S. North Dakota, stationed outside of Boston, informing him of his mother's sudden death, and also telling him to cancel his trip to New York, and another to his second son, William H. Busch, an electrician aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia, now stationed in Pacific waters. Mrs. Busch was the mother of seventeen children, eight of whom survive.

Olive drab is the prominent note at the St. Anthony Hotel, in San Antonio, these days, but though that is a dull color the effect is the opposite when the brilliant costumes of the ladies and gay uniforms of the foreign attachés are counted in the scene. While the orchestra plays people greet old friends, and feel that the maneuvers are not such a disagreeable happening after all. Among those staying at the hotel are the following: Lieut. Col. L. H. Beach, C.E., Col. and Mrs. James Parker, 11th Cav., Lieut. Col. J. D. McLachlan, British Military Attaché; Major Hans von Horwitz, German Military Attaché; Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C., Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, wife of Major Arrasmith, 15th Inf.; Mrs. F. L. Winn, wife of Major Winn, 13th Inf.; Mrs. Bankhead, wife of Capt. H. M. Bankhead, 17th Inf.; Mrs. Cloman, wife of Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf.; Mrs. Cheney, mother of Capt. C. H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. D. F. Craig, 4th Field Art., and Mrs. Gilmore, wife of Lieut. Albert Gilmore, 4th Field Art.

Sure, Charles MacDonald, U.S.A., post surgeon at Fort Mott, N.J., gave a very interesting and instructive address to the members of Company A, 3d New Jersey, in Salem, a few days since. He said, in part, that there is fine material for a company in Salem, where there are many strong, able and intelligent young men, and that a military company is an asset to any city. He gave his personal experience of eight years' service in the 22d New York, and told of its advantages, physical and mental, and of the value of military training and discipline and of Army life. He said to be a Guardsman is better than to be a member of fraternal orders, for the Army man is found all over the world, and wherever found is always glad to welcome a comrade. He urged them to attend all drills and meetings and keep a full quota and show an interest in their organization, and in time the state would reward them by building them a nice armory building, as it has in Bridgeton and other cities where a company is maintained. He mentioned the small towns in New York where fine armories are located, and said there were no social clubs there equal.

Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Brownson and Mrs. Mason will receive at the Easter Monday ball to be given by the Woman's Army and Navy League at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 17. The Marine Band will play the dancing music. The floor has been placed in perfect condition, and a large and fashionable gathering is assured. Mrs. W. W. White is chairman of the ball committee, assisted by Mrs. H. H. Barroll, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. G. L. Bayard, Mrs. Frank Beatty, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Garrard, Miss Foster and Mrs. G. W. Logan. Commander Willard, who is now stationed at the navy yard, is to act as chairman of the floor committee. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. C. F. Stokes, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson.

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Vetn. John Tempany, 9th Cav., applies for retirement with an advance of one grade for Civil War service. After an exhaustive examination of the law the J.A. General decides that this is impossible, though the claim to the advancement, as a matter of law, is admitted in theory. General Crowder says: "The grade—if we may so call it—of a veterinarian is the one which Veterinarian Tempany will actually hold at the time of his retirement. There is but one grade which a veterinarian may hold. What would be the one grade above that to which he could be advanced? He is not to be retired as a second lieutenant, but as a veterinarian 'under the laws governing the retirement of second lieutenants.' Every second lieutenant has a grade above him to which he may be advanced. A veterinarian has not. Admitting that there were 'one grade above that actually held' by a veterinarian, what would it be?" Par. 9 of the Army Regulations reads as follows: "The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers: \* \* \* 9, second lieutenant; 10, veterinarian, Cavalry and Field Artillery. \* \* \* Under that paragraph the one grade above that actually held would be the grade of second lieutenant."

Owing to the present method of enlistment frequent misunderstandings occur as to the date of the termination of the three months' period within which a man can re-enlist with bounty. His appearance for re-enlistment at an auxiliary recruiting station within three months is sufficient, and he is not necessarily charged with the knowledge that his enlistment proper will not be consummated until he shall have been forwarded to a recruit depot for final action, and the recruit has a right up to the time of his actual enlistment to change his mind. The fact that a man who with fraud in his mind accepts allowances may be punished has nothing to do with the ultimate question of enlistment. The J.A. General suggests that the existing regulations be amended to more accurately carry out the intent of the law in regard to re-enlistments. It would seem impossible for a man who would re-enlist to know how many days would be required for the process, unless he proceeded directly to a recruit depot.

The acceptance of the voluntary service of retired paymasters' clerks would be a violation of Sec. 3679, Rev. Stat., as amended. Except in the emergencies mentioned in the statute, the Government cannot place itself under obligations to anyone.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Sheridan arrived April 11 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, with the 13th Cavalry (474 enlisted men) and the following military passengers: Colonel Hatfield, Lieutenant Colonel Finley, Major Lewis, Captains Corcoran, Hyer, Ryan, Lippincott, Raynor, Sheldon, Glasgow, Preston; 1st Lieutenants Herringshaw, Robinson, Neill, Goethe, Lowe, Bull, Place, Wheadey; 2d Lieutenants Kiehl, West, Armstrong, Patten, Franklin, Tillson, Hensley, Brown, Jones, Hunt, Hill and Merchant, 13th Cav.; Colonel Davis, Med. Corps; Major Waterman, Pay Dept.; Captains Munro, 3d Cav.; Sheldon, 18th, Parsons, 20th, Armistead, 21st Inf.; Cook, Hacker and Wahl, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieutenants McKenney, 14th Cav., Murray and Shedd, Coast Art. Corps; Wright, 12th, Boswell, 21st Inf., Craven, P.S., Hardy, M.R.C.; Captain Dallam, 12th Cav.; Veterinarians Fraser and Mason, 13th Cav.; Dental Surgeon Bernheim; 228 casualties, nine sick, four insane and four military convicts.

There is one Artillery officer who does not share the opinion of the New York World, to which we referred in our issue of April 8, as to the absence of maneuvers in Texas and opportunities for instruction. He seems to have found much to teach him, judging from the following letter which he sent to the Brooklyn Eagle, dated Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas: "We are busy from morn till night in field training, and the ignorance displayed fully justifies whatever expense is involved in this maneuver game. It is the best thing for the Army that has happened in recent years. The next time these New York troops march down Broadway or Atlantic avenue it will be with an improved military bearing that comes only from hard field service. The camp is very good. All have been inoculated against typhoid and all are enthusiastic over the military problems we are trying to solve."

The San Antonio Express says: "The Army of to-day is composed of intelligent young men, ambitious to become good soldiers and merit promotion to official rank. They are what might be called a sober body of men. They are at all events temperate, if not total abstainers, and the overwhelming majority conduct themselves as gentlemen. Rowdyism and blackguardism upon the part of the negro troops should not be laid to the door of the white soldiers. The white troops in San Antonio have astonished even the old Army men by their splendid demeanor. They are as good a body of men as can be found anywhere." This is well; but where does the Express find evidence of "rowdyism and blackguardism on the part of negro troops"? Colonel Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., reports that every complaint against the men of his command has been investigated and found baseless. This statement is confirmed by the vice president of the San Antonio street car lines and other civilians.

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., an indoor athletic meet was held on March 16 and 17. Out of twenty-five events Troop G, 1st Cavalry, which is commanded by Lieut. T. M. Coughlan, won fifteen firsts, Sergt. Henry W. Mabry, of the troop, being declared the "best all-round athlete" of the post. Troop G is "the champion athletic organization" of the post, with 100 points; Troop F, second, 78 points; Machine-gun Platoon, 31 points; Troop E, 14 points; Hospital Corps, 5 points; Troop H, 4 points.

Prvt. James P. Conroy, formerly of the 130th Coast Artillery Company, U.S.A., of Fort Adams, R.I., who was recently sentenced to a term of three years at hard labor, while working with another prisoner near the post exchange April 11 escaped and at last accounts had not been captured.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., APRIL 18, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Capt. Frederick Goedecke, 15th Inf., transferred to the 17th Infantry.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Cav., relieved from Department of the Colorado and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the first available transport for Manila; upon arrival there Colonel Sibley will report for command of the 14th Cavalry.

Major John C. Waterman, paymaster, at San Francisco, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty, with station at San Francisco.

Fst. Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., when his services are completed will return to Washington and report to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, and will report in person at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Aug. 15, 1911, for duty accordingly:

Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav.; John T. Name, 2d Cav.; Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav.; Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav.; John W. Furlong, 6th Cav.; Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav.; Kirby Walker, Q.M.; Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav.; Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav.; Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav.; Paul T. Hayn, Jr., 12th Cav.; Mathew C. Smith, 14th Cav.; William S. Valentine, 14th Cav.; William T. Littlebrant, 15th Cav.; Albert U. Faulkner, 1st F.A.; Jesse G. Langdon, 1st F.A.; John E. Stephens, 2d F.A.; Daniel F. Craig, 4th F.A.; Wright Smith, 5th F.A.; Charles R. Lloyd, 6th F.A.; William A. Kent, 2d Inf.; Hanson B. Black, 2d Inf.; Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf.; Frank B. Watson, 3d Inf.; Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf.; Samuel W. Noyes, 4th Inf.; Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf.; James T. Watson, 7th Inf.; Ross L. Bush, 10th Inf.; James B. Gowen, 10th Inf.; Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf.; Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf.; Frank J. Morrow, 12th Inf.; Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf.; John J. Bradley, 14th Inf.; Charles B. Clark, 14th Inf.; G. Arthur Hadsell, 16th Inf.; Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate; Adolph H. Huguet, 17th Inf.; Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf.; James G. Hannah, 18th Inf.; Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf.; Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf.; Ernest M. Reeve, 23d Inf.; Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf.; Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf.; John Robertson, 27th Inf.; Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf.; Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf. Each of the officers named who is on duty in the Philippines Division will sail for the United States on the transport to leave Manila about June 15.

The following officers are detailed for service, and to fill vacancies in the quartermaster's department, created by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911:

Major George Le R. Irwin, 3d Field Art.; Major Farrand Sayre, Cavalry; Capts. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., Harris Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf., Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., Harry F. Dalton, 16th Inf., William C. McCammon, Jr., 6th Inf., Frederick G. Stringer, Jr., 22d Inf., Percy M. Cochran, 17th Inf., Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., Clifford Gaines, 1st Inf., James V. Holt, 10th Inf., William P. Ennis, Field Art., Richard M. McMaster, 1st Field Art., Lawrence J. Fleming, 14th Cav., Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., William D. Chitty, 4th Cav., Patrick W. Guiney, 3d Cav., Melvin W. Bowell, 11th Cav., Charles C. Burt, C.A.C., Lawrence C. Brown, George O. Hubbard, Frank S. Long and Roderick L. Carmichael, of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., upon expiration of present leave will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty.

Par. 20, S.O. 67, March 22, W.D., directing 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 15th Cav., to report to C.O., Walter Reed, General Hospital, D.C., is revoked.

Leave for five days, about April 14, 1911, is granted Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C.

**G.O. 5, APRIL 8, 1911, 3D BRIGADE, MANEUVER DIVISION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

1. Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters Maneuver Division, dated April 7, 1911, the 3d Brigade, armed and equipped for field service, will proceed, by marching, Monday, April 10, 1911, to the U.S. reservation at Leon Springs.

Two field hospitals, two ambulance companies and one section division bakery will accompany the brigade.

The head of the column will be at the gate on the Easton road, west of the 28th Infantry camp, ready to start at eight a.m., and will march in the following order: 17th Infantry, 10th Infantry and 28th Infantry.

The sanitary troops will follow the column without distance.

One ambulance will be sent to each regiment in time to accompany it on the march.

The field trains, consolidated, under command of the brigade quartermaster, will follow immediately after the sanitary troops in order of their commands.

2. Capt. James V. Heidt, Q.M., 10th Inf., is detailed as acting brigade quartermaster during the absence of the brigade from the Maneuver Division.

3. Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, C.S., 17th Inf., is detailed as acting brigade commissary during the absence of the brigade from the Maneuver Division.

4. Major Powell C. Faundroy, M.C., will, in addition to his other duties, act as brigade surgeon during the absence of the brigade from the Maneuver Division.

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt:

**ELI A. HELMICK, Capt., 10th Inf., Brigade Adjutant.**

**G.O. 8, MARCH 24, 1911, 1ST SEPARATE BRIGADE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant, relieving 1st Lieutenant Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., A.D.C.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

**GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.**

**G.O. 11, APRIL 5, 1911, 1ST SEPARATE BRIGADE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C., is appointed provost marshal of the 1st Separate Brigade, and will report to the Chief of Staff for instruction.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

**GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.**

**G.O. 27, APRIL 1, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.**

I.—The commanding officer of an artillery district will, whenever the dismounting of a gun and the disassembling of its carriage, or the assembling of a carriage and the mounting of its gun, are contemplated at a seacoast fortification within his district, notify the proper district armament officer of such action, in order that the assistance of an ordnance machinist may be furnished if the armament officer considers such assistance desirable.

II.—Telescopic sights and other optical instruments will not be stored hereafter in storerooms at emplacements that are not thoroughly dry and well ventilated. Because of serious deterioration in the prisms and lenses of such sights and instruments, resulting from the collection of moisture and dust thereon, special care will be taken at all times to keep optical instruments free from dust and moisture.

III.—The commanding officer, District of Porto Rico, will order an exchange of station, by marching, during the month of June next, between two companies of the 2d Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, at San Juan, and two companies of the 1st Battalion of the regiment, at Henry Barracks, P.R.

**G.O. 46, APRIL 3, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.**

I.—G.O. 71, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, May 14, 1908, and G.O. 146, W.D., July 29, 1910, are rescinded.

II.—The instructions herein prescribed relative to the training of field artillery are supplemental to those contained in G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 7, 1911, and G.O. 7, W.D., Jan. 11, 1911.

Post commanders will require all officers of field artillery commands serving at their posts to study these instruction orders and to recite on their subject-matter. The senior field artillery officer on duty with such command will conduct the recitation personally and will certify on the reports of service practice that all field artillery officers of the command are conversant with the provisions of these orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

**LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.**

[The instructions, which we omit, take up fifteen pages in the order.—Editor.]

**War Department, Washington, April 7, 1911.**

When officers of the Army on the retired list are invited to the White House they will invariably appear in appropriate uniform. For evening occasions the uniform will always be full dress, with side arms, unless one of the other uniforms is indicated in the invitation. For day functions the dress uniform, with side arms, will be worn, unless otherwise indicated.

During the heated season the white uniform, with side arms, may be designated.

By order of the Secretary of War:

**LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.**

**CHANGES IN UNIFORMS.**

**G.O. 47, APRIL 6, 1911, WAR DEPT.**

G.O. No. 222, W.D., Dec. 15, 1910, is rescinded, and the following modification of the regulations for the uniform of the U.S. Army (G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 17, 1907, as amended) substituted therefor:

1. The following articles of uniform and equipments are no longer authorized:

Dress cap.—Except for veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery, chaplains, contract surgeons, and acting dental surgeons. All other officers and all enlisted men will wear the full dress cap with the dress uniform.

Cotton khaki cap.—The olive drab woolen cap is substituted therefor and will be worn with both summer and winter service uniforms by both officers and enlisted men.

Trotters.—Cotton or woolen with the Service uniform. Saddle cloth, dark blue.—On mounted duty the Service saddle cloth will be used on all occasions.

2. Those corps, departments, and regiments which have not already done so will submit, prior to Oct. 1, 1911, for the approval of the Secretary of War, designs for distinctive mess jackets, conforming in cut to the sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

3. With the special evening dress and mess jacket, the white waistcoat with small regulation buttons of gold or gilt will be worn. The shirt studs will always be plain gold and the tie will be of black silk.

4. The medal of honor will be worn with the special evening dress, as prescribed for full dress. The medal of honor ribbon will be worn with the mess jacket.

5. Campaign ribbons will be worn with the special evening dress and mess jacket, as prescribed for the dress uniform.

6. Civilian evening dress will not be worn at posts by officers on duty with troops.

**Insignia of Rank.**

7. For full dress, special evening dress, and mess jackets to be on sleeves as at present, and on shoulder knots in positions, as prescribed for insignia on shoulder loops of Service uniforms.

8. To be placed on center of shoulder knots instead of on form. On epaulets the insignia will be on the shank.

9. Officers entitled to wear aiguillettes will wear them with the full dress on all occasions; with the special evening dress and mess jackets on special occasions when directed by commanders; and with the dress uniform and white uniform when under arms. Aiguillettes will be altered according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, so as to be detachable from the brass loop. When worn with the dress coat they will be attached to a brass strip slipped lengthwise under the right shoulder strap. With the white uniform the present brass loop used with the full dress will be attached underneath the shoulder loop of the coat and concealed thereby.

**Socks.**

10. With the blue uniform black socks and black shoes will

be worn; with the white uniform white socks and white shoes will be worn.

**Shoes.**

11. For all officers.—High shoes of russet leather, or of polished black leather, of black enamel or patent leather, of general cut and style of prescribed shoes for enlisted men. Low white canvas shoes.

Shoes to be worn as prescribed in table of occasions.

**Spurs.**

12. All officers when mounted will wear spurs. Spurs will always be worn with boots, mounted or dismounted.

13. The full dress uniform, mounted, may be worn by mounted officers on dismounted occasions, when prescribed by commanding officers.

14. Commanding officers will be held responsible that all officers and men have the prescribed uniforms, arms and equipments, and that they wear them in accordance with the table of occasions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

**LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.**

**SUBSTINCE MANUAL CHANGES.**

**G.O. 44, MARCH 28, 1911, WAR DEPT.**

Pars. 133, 145, 146, 147, 171, 187, 188, 190, 201, 207, 304, 313, 322, 323, 325 and 326, Manual for the Subsistence Department, are amended to read as follows:

**EXCEPTIONAL ARTICLES.**

133. Upon the written guaranty of the officer or enlisted man requesting them that they will be accepted and paid for on arrival at the post regardless of their condition, any of the following articles may be called for by chief commissaries, purchased without advertisement, and invoiced to the commissaries at posts, for delivery to those requesting them, when the money value of the articles requested is greater than the cost of transporting them to their destination, viz:

1. Articles included in the authorized lists which differ in quality or size or in size of package, from those that have been furnished the post for sales.

2. Articles of food properly classifiable as groceries, which are not mentioned in the authorized lists.

3. Articles of cleaning materials, of stationery, ice, and other articles which are of the same general character as those mentioned in the authorized lists.

Exceptional articles will only be furnished from the point which regularly supplies the sales articles for the post at which the exceptional articles are desired.

**Article V.**

**RATIONS.**

Note.—For definitions of the various rations established and the articles and amounts thereof which comprise these rations, see the Army Regulations in the Appendix and paragraph 322 of this Manual.

145. A ration is the allowance for the subsistence of one person for one day. The garrison ration is intended for troops, whenever practicable, in time of peace, also in time of war, except for those beyond the advance depots. The haversack ration is intended for troops beyond the advance depots; the travel ration is for troops traveling otherwise than by train and separated from cooking facilities, the Filipino ration for use of the Philippine Scouts, and the emergency ration for troops in active campaign for use on occasions of emergency. In time of war when Philippine Scouts are serving beyond the advance depots they will be subsisted the same as are Regular troops. When impracticable for Philippine Scouts to use the Filipino ration while traveling otherwise than by marching, on account of the lack of cooking facilities or for other reasons, the travel ration may be prescribed.

The commanding officer will determine which of the several prescribed rations is appropriate for the particular service to be performed and will direct the use of the same.

When in the exigencies of the Service troops are subsisted on the haversack ration, and it is found to be practicable to supplement these stores by local purchases or by shipments, the commanding general may direct in written orders the issue in kind, in addition to the haversack ration, of such available articles of food not in excess of the amounts allowed of corresponding articles in the garrison ration.

**Fresh Bread.**

146. Fresh bread is supplied to troops in garrison from post bakeries operated in accordance with Army Regulations. In the field, when troops are not beyond the advance depots, bakeries will be established whenever practicable and operated as are bakeries at posts.

147. When in active campaign troops are beyond the advance depots, bakeries will be established when practicable. The commissary will furnish the necessary flour, yeast, and other stores required in baking bread.

171. The payment of commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted patients in hospital and members of the Nurse Corps on duty therein, as provided by Army Regulations, is not mandatory, the Secretary of War having discretion to direct the use of rations in cases where he deems it advisable.

187. When rations obtained from the commissary are found by a supervising officer to have been lost or destroyed through unavoidable circumstances so that those for whom they were procured were insufficiently subsisted and money is expended from the company fund for necessary subsistence, the company fund may be reimbursed by the Subsistence Department for the amount so expended upon a full statement of the circumstances of the case and the approval of the Secretary of War.

188. After rations leave the commissary they are in the keeping of the troops, and any loss sustained by subsequent deterioration or avoidable circumstances is theirs.

190. Corned beef, roast beef, and corned-beef hash will ordinarily be purchased in 2-pound net-weight cans. When emergencies require the purchase of trade packages (No. 2 cans) of these articles, such cans will be estimated as 24 ounces. Trade packages of other rations articles being of varying weights, their contents will be estimated as follows:

	Ounces.
Fish, salmon, No. 1 cans.	16.00
Baking powder, No. ½ cans.	8.00
Beans, baked, No. 1 cans.	10.00
Beans, baked, No. 3 cans.	32.00
Tomatoes, No. 2½ or No. 3 cans.	32.00
Tomatoes, No. 10 cans.	104.00
Jam, No. 2 cans.	25.20
Milk, evaporated:	
Family size.	12.00
Hotel size.	32.00
Pint cans.	16.00
Gallon cans.	128.00
Lard, No. 5 pails.	66.50
Spices, No. ½ cans.	4.00
Flavoring extracts:	
2-ounce bottle.	2.00
8-ounce bottle.	8.00

In computing the cost of the ration for November and December, the allowance of undrawn turkey will be 19 ounces.

Prices, Civilian Employees and Separate Messing.

201. When a component or substitutive article of the ration is on hand in different kinds of packages, the price of the article varying with that package, the lowest price, in the case may be, will be used in computing the cost of the ration, except when the use of a particular article is ordered by the commanding officer. In computing, the value of a ration for the "Ration and Savings Account," the current price of the component and substitutive articles of the ration will be used.

**Article VII.**

**SALES.**

Note.—General regulations governing the sale of subsistence stores are contained in the Army Regulations.

207. Subject to the restrictions noted in Cir. No. 6, Office of the Commissary General, 1910 (Pars. 331 and 332), one kind, size, brand, or variety of article, except ice, under each numbered item of said circular may be kept on hand for sale at any post, provided that in the opinion of the chief commissary such supply is warranted, considering possible losses due to accumulation of varieties, sizes, etc., which may not be in regular demand. A change from one brand to another, under the same numbered heading, is allowable when such change will not result in an accumulation. A ration article required at a post, if authorized in various kinds of packages, will be supplied only in the least expensive kind, if such package answers every requirement. Turkey will be sold for Thanksgiving Day and Christmas only.

304. The United States is not concerned with the manner

in which the several States subside their Militia while in camp, the law not contemplating the issue of rations in kind by the Subsistence Department. The only limitation, so far as the United States is concerned, is that the subsistence of the Militia while in camp shall not exceed the average cost of the Regular Army ration. This cost is 25 cents for the garrison ration and 40 cents for the travel ration.

313. In maneuver camps composed of both Regular and Militia forces, when the garrison ration is used, pay for bakers, laborers, and other civil employees of the Subsistence Department specially authorized for the maneuvers should be made from the appropriations for the subsistence of the Army and the subsistence of the Militia in proportion to the strength of the Regular and Militia forces composing the camp.

322. The Army Ration.—Table showing the amounts of the component articles of the Army ration and of their substitutive equivalents.

[Amounts of the component articles printed in heavy type.]

G. garrison ration; H, haversack ration; T, travel ration; F, Filipino ration.

Article.	G.	H.	T.	F.
Beef, fresh	.02	.20	...	.12
Mutton, fresh	.02	.20	...	...
Bacon	.02	.12	.12	...
Beef, corned, canned	.02	.16	.16	...
Beef, fresh, roast, canned	.02	.16	.16	...
Hash, corned beef	.02	.16	.16	...
Fish, dried	.02	.14	...	...
Fish, pickled	.02	.18	...	...
Fish, canned	.02	.16	...	...
Fish, fresh	.02	...	...	...
Turkey, dressed, drawn	.02	.16	...	...
Flour	.02	.18	...	8
Soft bread	.02	.18	.18	8
Hard bread	.02	.16	.16	8
Corn meal	.02	.20	...	...
Baking powder	...	.08	...	...
Beans	.02	.24	...	...
Beans, baked	.02	...	...	4
Rice	.02	.16	...	...
Meat, unpolished	.02	...	...	20
Honey	.02	.16	...	...
Potatoes, fresh	.02	.15	...	8
Potatoes, canned	.02	.15	...	...
Onions, fresh	.02	.20	...	8
Tomatoes, canned	.02	.20	...	...
Other fresh vegetables (not canned)	.02	...	...	...
Prunes	.02	.128	...	...
Apples, evaporated	.02	.128	...	...
Peaches, evaporated	.02	.128	...	...
Jam	.02	.128	.14	...
Coffee, roasted and ground	.02	.112	.112	.112
Coffee, roasted	.02	.112	...	...
Coffee, green	.02	.14	...	...
Tea	.02	.32	...	...
Sugar	.02	.24	.24	.2
Milk, evaporated	.02	.5	...	...
Vinegar	gill.	.16	...	.08
Pickles, cucumber	gill.	.16	...	...
Salt	.02	.64	.16	.64
Pepper	.02	.04	...	...
Cinnamon	.02	.014	...	...
Ginger	.02	.014	...	...
Mustard	.02	.014	...	...
Lard	.02	.04	...	...
Butter	.02	.5	...	...
Oleomargarine	.02	.5	...	...
Sirup	gill.	.32	...	...
Flavoring extract:	oz.	.014	...	...
Lemon	oz.	.014	...	...
Vanilla	oz.	.014	...	...

a In Alaska 16 ounces, or 16 ounces salt pork or 22 ounces salt beef.

b When impracticable to furnish fresh meat.

c On Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, when practicable.

d To be ordered issued only when the interests of the Government so require.

e When ovens are not available.

ence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., is relieved from temporary charge of that office.

#### G.O. 29, MARCH 29, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

1. The months from April to October, 1911, inclusive, are designated as the season for field training for troops in this department, and the months of November and December, 1911, and from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1912, inclusive, as the season for garrison training.

2. While insisting on the rigorous execution of G.O. 7, W.D., 1911, it is desired to give the utmost initiative and latitude to post commanders in carrying out its provisions, which are sufficiently detailed therein and require no repetition.

3. In conducting practice marches as contemplated in Par. 4 of G.O. 7, commanding officers will give personal attention to the matter of transportation and equipment accompanying troops to see that it conforms to requirements, and that officers and men not participating in these marches be reduced to the number absolutely necessary to care for the property, etc., at stations.

4. The schemes of progressive instruction for the period from March 31, 1911, to April 30, 1912, already submitted by post commanders under instructions from these headquarters of Jan. 27, 1911, are approved and will be carried into effect except when prevented by exigencies of the service.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for twenty days, upon his relief from duty in the Adjutant General's Department, is granted Major Sidney S. Jordan, A.G. (April 10, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department. Lieutenant Colonel Finley is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, to take effect April 11, 1911. (April 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. He will report in person to the commanding general, the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty with the Independent Cavalry Brigade. (April 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., is relieved from duty as inspector general, Department of the Lakes, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as inspector general of that division, relieving Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., who after being thus relieved will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila on or about Sept. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as inspector general of that department. (April 11, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, Q.M., will report in person to Capt. James E. Normoye, Infantry, in charge of the quartermaster's depot at San Antonio, Texas, for duty as his assistant. (April 10, W.D.)

Capt. James K. Parsons, Q.M., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as quartermaster, and in charge of construction work, relieving Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, 20th Inf. (April 8, W.D.)

Sgt. George W. Robinson, Army Service Detachment, Q.M.D., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 10, W.D.)

The following enlisted men will be sent for duty to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco May 5, 1911: Post Q.M. Sgt. Edwin S. Bronson, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Post Q.M. Sgt. John T. Grimes, Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 6, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave is granted Major George W. Ruthers, C.S., upon his relief from duty at Boston, and to terminate in time to proceed to Philippines on the transport to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1911. (April 7, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, C.S., to take effect upon the completion of his duties in the Philippines Division. (April 10, W.D.)

Orders March 15, 1911, directing that Post Comay, Sergt. Charles J. Downey be sent to St. Louis, and so much of Par. 22, S.O. 77, W.D., April 3, 1911, as relates to that soldier, are revoked. He will be sent to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty aboard an Army transport. (April 7, W.D.)

Major Arthur M. Edwards, C.S., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station. (April 11, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco May 5, 1911: John Hafner, recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Jonas J. Rockley, Fort Banks, Mass., James H. Robbins, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; John W. Tilford, Fort Morgan, Ala.; Charles Walcott, office of the chief commissary, Department of the Missouri, and purchasing commissary, Omaha, Neb. They will relieve five post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed. (April 11, W.D.)

Post Comay, Sergt. Charles Cone, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent April 15, 1911, to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (April 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about June 15, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, D.C.G. (April 12, W.D.) Leave for four months, about May 1, 1911, is granted Major Henry G. Cole, C.S. (April 12, W.D.) Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, C.S. (April 12, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., is relieved from duty with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to Seattle, Wash., thence to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., who will proceed to Seattle and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. Horace M. Roberson, M.C., is relieved from duty with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to Seattle, Wash., thence to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C., who will proceed to Seattle and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 10, W.D.)

Orders March 11 amended to assign Capt. Charles A. Raga, M.C., to permanent duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (April 8, W.D.)

Col. Harry O. Perley, M.C., chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Columbus, Hatchita, Alamo Huero and Lang's Ranch, N.M.; returning to Douglas, San Bernardino Ranch, Ariz.; Naco, Fort Huachuca, Tucson, Whipple Barracks, Fort Apache, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N.M., making sanitary inspections of troops and places occupied by them. (March 30, D. Colo.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to the 2d Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, for duty. (April 7, 1st Sep. Brigade.)

Col. Louis W. Crampton, M.C., is relieved duty Philippines Division, time to proceed on transport from Manila, about Sept. 15, 1911, to San Francisco. (April 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Welles, Jr., M.C., is relieved from further duty with the Provisional Brigade at Camp Point Loma near San Diego, Cal., and will return to his proper station at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 31, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William H. Allen, M.C., will repair to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment. (April 12, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Frank C. Griffis, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., will return to his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell. (April 3, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Bochs, M.R.C., recently appointed,

is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, for duty. (April 7, W.D.)

The following officers, M.R.C., recently appointed, are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, the Maneuver Division, for assignment to duty: 1st Lieuts. Douglas W. McEnergy, Samuel J. Turnbull, Alfred P. Upshur. (April 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Le Hardy, M.R.C., upon completion of duty assigned him by commanding general, Dept. of California, will proceed to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, is detailed to make the annual inspection for 1911 of the Hospital Corps, Militia of Utah. (March 31, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Polk D. Brown, M.R.C., will proceed from Fort Houston, Texas, to Sam Fordyce, Texas, for duty with the U.S. troops stationed at the latter place, relieving 1st Lieut. James S. Fox, M.C., who will return to his proper station at Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (April 6, D.T.)

First Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., having reported at these headquarters for temporary duty, will proceed to High Bridge, Pecos River, Texas, for duty with Co. K, 23d Inf. (April 1, D.T.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Orders relating to Sergt. 1st Class George H. Schall, H.C., amended to direct that he be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., on duty, April 10, 1911. (April 8, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William K. Lyda, H.C., will be sent from Fort Rosencrans, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail from Seattle, not later than Aug. 1, 1911, to Fort Egbert, Alaska, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William J. Freeborn, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Freeborn, after relief and upon expiration of furlough, will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (April 10, W.D.)

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will be sent from their present stations at such time as will enable them to sail from Seattle, Wash., not later than Aug. 1, 1911, to the posts in Alaska indicated, to relieve the sergeants first class, H.C., on duty at those posts: Elmo D. Mathews, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort William H. Seward, to relieve Neils J. Bjork and Percy Tanner; Shelby G. Cox, Fort Flagler, Wash., to Fort Davis, to relieve Charles F. Eble; James A. Scull, Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort St. Michael, to relieve Richard A. Wood; Walter L. Phares, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Fort Gibbon, to relieve Amos S. Kinzer. The sergeants first class upon relief will be sent to Seattle to report by telegraph upon arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. (April 10, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Algernon van Aller, H.C., Fort Revere, Mass., when no longer required, that post will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Orders directing that Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Heazlit, H.C., be sent to Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, revoked. (April 8, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Heazlit, H.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., upon relief will be sent to Galveston, Texas, 1st Separate Brigade, for duty. When his services are no longer required in that brigade he will be sent to Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, for duty. (April 8, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. H. S. Wallace, D.P.G., U.S.A., chief paymaster of the department. (March 29, D. Colo.)

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, D.P.G., will report to Col. John P. Wissner, C.A.C., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination. (April 8, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Burke, paymaster, is relieved from detail in the Pay Department July 25, 1911, and is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. (April 8, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Par. 24, S.O. 52, March 4, relating to 2d Lieut. Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., revoked. He will report to Lieut. Col. Landis H. Beach, C.E., president of board appointed in Par. 36, S.O. 65, March 20, 1911, W.D., for examination for promotion, first reporting to the commanding general of the Maneuver Division for the horsemanship test. (April 8, W.D.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. Dan C. Kingman, Major William H. Warts, Capt. George R. Spalding, will assemble at Jacksonville, Fla., upon the call of the senior member, to consider and make recommendations concerning the improvement and preservation of the navigability of the Oklawaha River, Fla., and the expenditure of funds available therefor. (April 5, C.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., is extended one month. (April 11, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. William W. Gibson, O.D., is relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (April 7, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Brooks, now at Galveston, Texas, will report Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Peter Lynch, Fort Wingate, N.M., when no longer needed that post will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. James Murphy, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 8, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered:

Major Daniel J. Carr relieved duty chief signal officer, Dept. of the Missouri, and from command Fort Omaha, Neb., to proceed to Seattle, Wash., to arrive that place not later than May 1, 1911, for duty as chief signal officer, Dept. of the Columbia, and as officer in charge of Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, relieving Col. Richard E. Thompson.

Colonel Thompson upon being thus relieved will proceed to St. Paul for duty as chief signal officer, Dept. of Dakota.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, in addition to his other duties, will report Dept. of the Missouri, for duty as chief signal officer relieving Major Carr. (April 7, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Gregor X. Miller, Signal Corps, now in Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty, pending his assignment to a station by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (April 4, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (April 12, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLEERNAND.

First Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., will join his troop. (April 8, W.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., is relieved as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Major Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., is detailed in his stead. (April 2, D.T.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Major William W. Forsyth, Cavalry, unassigned, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry. (April 12, W.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 7th Cav., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Cavalry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, is announced to date from March 3, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Captain Fonda will proceed to his home. (April 10, W.D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL.

The retirement from active service of Veterinarian John Tempany, 9th Cav., who is over sixty-four years of age, under the authority of a provision in an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, is announced, and he will proceed to his home. (April 11, W.D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav. (April 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav., now on leave at Newport, Pa., will report to Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., president of the board at Fort Myer, for examination for promotion. (April 5, D.E.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav., is relieved duty as a member of the board appointed by Par. 2, S.O. 62, c.s., these headquarters, and Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., is detailed in his stead. (March 30, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKinney, 13th Cav. (April 12, W.D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (April 12, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 1st Field Art., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened at Fort Sill, Okla., vice Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, relieved. (March 29, D.T.)

#### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 4th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, July 26, 1911, vice Capt. William H. Burke, paymaster, who is relieved from detail that department, July 25, 1911, and is assigned to 4th Field Artillery, to take effect July 26, 1911, and will join that regiment. (April 8, W.D.)

#### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for four days, about April 14, 1911, is granted Major William J. Snow, 5th Field Art. (April 12, W.D.)

#### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

Leave for ten days, about April 19, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas. (March 31, D. Mo.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEATHER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following named second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, having reported for duty with the 1st Separation Brigade, are assigned to the 1st Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, and will report to the C.O. thereof for assignment to companies: Simon W. Sperry, David U. Swan, Jr. Edward S. Harrison, Elmore B. Gray, Roland W. Pinger. (April 3, 1st Sep. Brigade.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C. (April 10, W.D.)

Capt. Allen D. Raymond and Harry J. Watson, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., April 24, 1911, for duty in connection with the examination for gunners in that district. (April 7, D.E.)

First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., aid, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 2, S.O. 76, April 1, 1911, these headquarters, vice Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., for the examination only of 2d Lieuts. William E. Dunn and James H. Burns, Field Art. (first lieut., Ordnance Department). (April 7, D.E.)

Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C., is relieved duty his present station and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff, for duty. (April 6, W.D.)

Orders directing 2d Lieuts. Creedy C. Sheppard, Raphael R. Nix, James L. Walsh, C.A.C., to report to the president of board at Fort Jay, N.Y., amended so as to direct them to report to Col. Howard K. Bailey, 29th Inf., president of the board appointed in Par. 2, S.O. 65, March 20, 1911, these headquarters. (April 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. William W. Patterson, C.A.C., is assigned to duty as quartermaster of the transport McClellan, with station at Galveston, Texas, relieving Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, C.A.C., who, upon being thus relieved, will join his company. (April 6, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt, C.A.C., is extended five days. (April 6, W.D.)

Orders assigning Capt. Graham Parker, C.A.C., to 63d Company amended to assign him to 32d Company. He will join that company. (April 8, W.D.)

Capt. Frank T. Thornton, C.A.C., is transferred from the 32d Company to the 63d Company, and will join as soon as practicable. (April 8, W.D.)

Engr. Michael C. Regan, C.A.C., to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., April 10, 1911, instead of April 22, 1911. (April 8, W.D.)

The following second lieutenants, C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters, are

14th Inf., upon the announcement of his promotion to the grade of major. (April 8, W.D.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Eugene Santschi, jr., 15th Inf., will take charge and perform duties office judge advocate of the department, during temporary absence on leave of Lieut. Col. H. S. Wallace, D.P.G., U.S.A. (April 1, D. Col.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, 17th Inf., having completed duty required of him by S.O. 268, W.D., 1910, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with his regiment. (March 17, D.G.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. J. M. Lockett, 18th Inf., is relieved further duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and join his regiment. (April 1, D. Col.)

Sergt. Edward Barry, band, 18th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 10, W.D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Coms. Sergt. John Cradduck, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 10, W.D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. ——.

Major Willson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., is assigned to station at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and upon relinquishment of his leave will proceed to that post for duty. (April 11, D.E.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Sergt. Eugene L. Sullivan, band, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 10, W.D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th Inf., is detailed a member of the examining board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 65, March 20, 1911, these headquarters, vice Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., hereby relieved. (April 8, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about April 12, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 24th Inf. (April 7, D.E.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., for duty. (April 1, D.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Arthur P. Watts, 25th Inf. (April 10, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his promotion to the grade of captain or on May 10, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Compo, 25th Inf. (April 11, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur P. Watts, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave, will join the company to which he may be assigned. (April 12, W.D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., A.Q.M., is detailed to make the annual inspection of quartermaster supplies and subsistence and ordnance property pertaining to the Militia of the territory of Hawaii for the year 1911. (April 1, D.C.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, about April 11, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf. (April 8, D.E.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

The following promotions of officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry are announced, with date of rank March 31, 1911: First Lieut. William H. Armstrong promoted to captain; 2d Lieut. Daniel Rodriguez promoted to first lieutenant. (April 7, W.D.)

Capt. Charles D. Winn, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Screven, Ga., vice 1st Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., C.A.C., hereby relieved. (April 7, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave. (April 12, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 77, April 3, 1911, W.D., relating to Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., is revoked. (April 12, W.D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. R. L. HOWZE

Major Munroe McFarland, P.R. Regt. of Infantry, will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., on steamer sailing from San Juan, April 5, 1911. (April 5, D.P.R.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to the president of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on such date or dates as may be specified by the board, for examination for promotion: Capts. George L. Byram, 6th Cav., Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., William H. Hay, 10th Cav., and Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav. (April 12, D.E.)

The following officers will report to Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., president of the board at Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination for promotion: Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes (Infantry), Signal Corps, Hatchita, N.M.; 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., Nogales, Ariz. (March 31, D. Col.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, 27th Inf., president of the board at Fort Sheridan, for examination for promotion: Capts. Edmund L. Butts, 3d Inf., Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art. (April 3, D. Lakes.)

The following officers will report to Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., president of the board at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. William E. Dunn, Field Art. (first lieutenant, O.D.); 2d Lieut. James H. Burns, Field Art. (first lieutenant, O.D.). (April 7, D.E.)

First Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn and 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., will report to Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., president of the board at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for examination for promotion. (April 1, D.D.)

First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., will report to Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., president of the board at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for examination for promotion. (April 1, D.D.)

Second Lieuts. Harry L. Hodges and Harry L. King, 1st Cav., will report to Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav., president of the board at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for examination for promotion. (April 1, D.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Cols. Millard F. Waltz, 27th Inf., James B. Jackson, 26th Inf., Charles Wilcox, M.C.; Major Edmund Wittenmyer, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C. (April 3, D. Lakes.)

A board consisting of Major Alston Hamilton, Capts. Edwin O. Sarrett and Jacob M. Coward, all C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. George W. Cocheu, C.A.C., recorder, will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., as soon as practicable, to devise and recommend an uniform system of signaling in the conduct of Coast Artillery practice in this department. (April 10, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., U.S.A.; Capt. John M. Field, P.R.R. of Inf.; Capt. Miles K. Taublie, P.R.R. of Inf., is convened to meet at San Juan, Friday, April 7, 1911, to investigate and examine into and determine the cause of the recent accidental shooting of Cadet Cecilio Lebron, of the University of Porto Rico, at target practice. (April 6, D.P.R.)

#### BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Boards of officers for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion are ordered to convene April 1, 1911, as follows:

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Detail for the board (Infantry): Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf.; Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C.; Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf.; Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Detail for the board (Cavalry): Lieut. Col. Robert D. Read, 3d Cav.; Major George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C.; Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C.

At Fort Bliss, Texas.—Detail for the board: Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav.; Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf.; Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C.; Major Grote Hutcheson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Inf.; Major Robert N. Winn, M.C.; Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. George B. Sharon, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, M.C.

At Fort Sill, Okla.—Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art.; Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C.; Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C. (March 25, D.T.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. William A. Reed, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 1, 1911, is assigned to the 2d Infantry. He will report May 8, 1911, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., thence to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (April 8, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Paul A. Barry, retired, upon his own application in detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Illinois, to take effect June 1, 1911. (April 10, W.D.)

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of California and will proceed to his home. (April 11, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., April 3, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf.; Col. Robert L. Bullard, Infantry, unassigned; Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf.; Majors Frederick R. Day, 30th Inf., Leon S. Roudies, 30th Inf., and George H. McManus, C.A.C.; Capts. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., Henry A. Ripley, 30th Inf., Albert B. Sloan, 30th Inf., and A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf.; Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., judge advocate. (March 28, D. Cal.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 3, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. William C. Buttler, Inf., unassigned; Capt. George N. Bomford, Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 1st Lieut. William S. Neely, 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 1st Lieut. John M. Moran, 2d Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 2d Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 2d Lieut. Samuel L. Strubling and 1st Lieut. David H. Bowler, all 22d Infantry, judge advocate. (March 29, D.T.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

Each of the following named officers is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at the post designated after his name: Capt. James V. Heidt, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Lieut. John A. Wagner, 3d Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (April 10, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect June 30, 1911, and will then proceed to join their respective stations: Major George LeR. Irwin, 3d Field Art.; Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav.; Major Edwin Landen, C.A.C. (April 10, W.D.)

Leave for three days, about April 15, 1911, is granted Major William L. Kenly, Field Art. (April 12, W.D.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination sent to the Senate April 5, 1911.

Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., for appointment as member of Mississippi River Commission, vice Col. W. L. Fisk, C.E., relieved.

Nominations received by the Senate April 6, 1911.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C.A.C., to be Chief of Coast Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general, for four years, beginning March 15, 1911, vice Murray, appointed major general March 14, 1911.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

John S. Coulter, from Feb. 2, 1911, vice Edger, Jr., promoted. Frederick H. Foucar, from Feb. 3, 1911, vice Waterhouse, promoted.

Paul W. Gibson, from Feb. 4, 1911, vice Hartnett, promoted. George B. Lake, from Feb. 5, 1911, vice Ford, promoted. Frank N. Chilton, from Feb. 6, 1911, vice Marrow, promoted. Horace M. Roberson, from Feb. 7, 1911, vice Webb, retired from Jan. 1, 1909.

Leo Mudd, from Feb. 8, 1911, vice Shockley, promoted. Leonard S. Hughes, from Feb. 9, 1911, vice Winn, promoted. Raymond D. Whitham, from Feb. 10, 1911, vice Lyster, promoted. Henry P. Carter, from Feb. 11, 1911, vice Wadham, promoted.

James L. Robinson, from Feb. 12, 1911, vice Robbins, promoted.

Francis X. Strong, from Feb. 13, 1911, vice Rhoads, promoted.

Robert C. McDonald, from Feb. 14, 1911, vice Gilchrist, promoted.

Howard Clarke, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Lyster, promoted. Alayne von Schrader, from Feb. 16, 1911, vice Persons, promoted.

Clemens W. McMillan, from Feb. 18, 1911, vice Bispham, promoted.

Harry G. Ford, from Feb. 19, 1911, vice Geddings, promoted.

Raymond W. Mills, from Feb. 20, 1911, vice Stedman, honorably discharged Feb. 17, 1909.

James F. Johnston, from Feb. 21, 1911, vice Quinton, retired from Feb. 26, 1909.

Henry C. Maddux, from Feb. 22, 1911, vice Rockhill, retired from Feb. 26, 1909.

Samuel S. Creighton, from Feb. 23, 1911, vice Morse, promoted.

Bert R. Huntingdon, from Feb. 24, 1911, vice Baker, promoted.

Henry C. Michie, Jr., from Feb. 25, 1911, vice Yost, retired from March 13, 1909.

Lauran S. Eckels, from Feb. 26, 1911, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Albert P. Clark, from Feb. 27, 1911, vice Cox, honorably discharged April 20, 1909.

Charles E. McBrayer, from Feb. 28, 1911, vice Sabin, retired from June 7, 1909.

Eugene G. Northington, from March 1, 1911, vice Hutton, promoted.

Hartley J. Hallett, from March 2, 1911, vice Kiersted, retired from June 26, 1909.

Josiah H. Holland, from March 3, 1911, vice Reed, retired from June 30, 1909.

Sanford W. French, from March 4, 1911, vice Dale, promoted.

Thomas J. Flynn, from March 5, 1911, vice Roberts, promoted.

George E. Pariseau, from March 6, 1911, vice Heard, honorably discharged Dec. 15, 1909.

The following are appointed to fill original vacancies on the dates given:

Robert H. Gantt, from March 7, 1911.

Daniel F. Maguire, from March 8, 1911.

Edward C. Register, from March 9, 1911.

John M. Willis, from March 10, 1911.

Joseph L. Siner, from March 11, 1911.

William Denton, from March 12, 1911.

Joseph O. Walkup, from March 13, 1911.

Fred R. Burridge, from March 14, 1911.

John J. Reddy, from March 15, 1911.

Herbert H. Sharpe, from March 16, 1911.

Lloyd A. Ketsuver, from March 17, 1911.

William T. Cade, Jr., from March 18, 1911.

John R. McKnight, from March 19, 1911.

George G. Divins, from March 20, 1911.

#### Infantry Arm.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps.

Charles Loftus Grant Anderson, D.C., from March 21, 1911.

Joseph M. Heller, D.C., from March 21, 1911.

John A. Metzger, Pa., from March 24, 1911.

John G. Ingold, Ill., from March 25, 1911.

Douglas Wiltz McEnery, La., from March 25, 1911.

William P. J. Rudd, Pa., from March 25, 1911.

Samuel J. Turnbull, Fla., from March 25, 1911.

Alfred P. Upshaw, Va., from March 25, 1911.

Anton R. Schier, Ga., from March 27, 1911.

Charles J. Boehs, D.C., from March 27, 1911.

William C. Lyon, Md., from March 31, 1911.

#### Infantry Arm.

William Allison Reed, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, U.S.A., to be second Lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from April 1, 1911, vice Pitts, 6th Inf., promoted June 29, 1910.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

#### Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. John Magruder, 22d Inf., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from Sept. 9, 1910.

Second Lieut. E. Francis Riggs, 8th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from Feb. 11, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Army.

#### Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, D.Q.M.G., to be assistant Q.M.G., with rank of colonel from March 3, 1911, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieut. Col. Gonzales S. Birmingham, D.Q.M.G., to be assistant Q.M.G., with the rank of colonel from March 3, 1911, to fill an original vacancy.

#### Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., to be D.Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1911, vice Littell, promoted.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., to be D.Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1911, vice Birmingham, promoted.

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An outbreak by the population of the champagne district, France, during the past week, has called for the presence of military, as some of the phases of the disorder took on the aspect of civil war. The towns of Aix and Epernay were looted and burned by the mobs, who destroyed wine presses and residences alike. Eight thousand wine growers, armed with primitive weapons, attacked both places on April 12. The War Department rushed troops to the scene, and before the close of the day the advance guard of about twelve thousand infantry and cavalry had arrived. The disorders were due to the resentment of the populace growing out of the efforts of the genuine champagne manufacturers to suppress the trade in "fake" wine, which has materially reduced the profits of the legitimate trade. A decision of the French Senate favoring the objectionable champagne precipitated the trouble.

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**PLACES FOR EXTRA ARMY OFFICERS.**

It has about been decided by the War Department to divide the officers to be detailed as instructors for the state Militia equally between the ranks of major, captain and first lieutenant. If this plan is followed only the first lieutenants will be sent to the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, and the other officers will be available immediately for service with the Militia.

A number of other changes in the original plans for these details have practically been agreed to. Only Infantry officers will be detailed to the states. According to the tentative plans now adopted, forty-seven officers from the Infantry arm will be assigned to the various states and territories.

Instructors for the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery will be detailed at large, and will be sent from place to place as required by this duty. The officers in the Division of Militia Affairs are now engaged in working out the plans for the detail of instructors at large. As Congress did not provide the number of officers recommended by the Department in the Extra Officers bill, as it passed last session it will be impossible to comply with all the requests for instructors. There is an increased demand from a number of other sources for the extra officers recently authorized. During the past five or six months a great many colleges have added military tactics to the curriculum. They have not only made formal application at the War Department for instructors, but are bringing Congressional influence to bear upon the Secretary for the detail of officers. In the past week four of such applications have been received by the War Department. It has been found almost impossible to refuse any request for college details, and aside from this, officers of the War Department are inclined to hold the opinion that in no place can an officer be of more service in the distribution of military knowledge than at a college.

There is also an urgent need for additional officers in the Signal Corps to do aeronautical work. Brigadier General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, has asked for volunteers for this service, and after he receives a list of officers who are willing to do this duty he will make formal application for their detail. There is no doubt that General Allen could use more officers in duty with aeroplanes than can be spared by the War Department.

With such demands upon the War Department it is apparent that it has already more places for extra officers than were authorized by the last Congress. The first batch to go to the Militia and colleges will take at least half of the extra officers authorized by the bill. It has already become evident to members of the General Staff that very little relief from the shortage of officers in the Army will be afforded by the Extra Officers bill.

After the graduation of the next class from West Point there will still be between 100 and 125 vacancies in the Army to fill from civil life. Not since the authorization of the increase of the Army after the Spanish-American War has the War Department been called upon to commission so many officers from civil life. It is the intention to give the widest notice of these vacancies, so as to attract attention to the opportunity offered educated young men to secure commissions in the Army. At the same time the standard of examinations will be raised above anything that civilians have been called upon to pass in former years. To give young men of moderate circumstances an opportunity to secure commissions examinations will be held at all the large military posts. This is done to decrease the expenses of candidates. A preference will be given to officers of the state Militia. While National Guard officers will be required to pass the examinations, they will be first on the list to be commissioned, and their service with the Militia will be taken into consideration by the examiners. The examinations will be held about Sept. 1, 1911. Applications must be addressed to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with testimonials as to moral character and fitness for the position. Candidates must be citizens between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age, and must pass a prescribed physical and mental examination. Graduates of colleges and universities and of institutions having Army officers as instructors are exempt from this examination, which will be conducted at a number of military posts, so that candidates can be examined near their homes. Candidates qualifying will be classed as follows: (1) Honor graduates of institutions having Army officers as professors, one graduate from not to exceed ten institutions to be so rated each year; (2) other graduates of such institutions and members of the Organized Militia of not less than three years' creditable service; (3) other civilians. Those who make a general average of eighty-

five per cent. will be graded in each class according to merit and a sufficient number selected to fill vacancies, giving them preference in the order named above. If any vacancies remain they will be filled by selection in the order of merit and without regard to class from the whole list of candidates whose general average in the competitive mental examination is seventy-five per cent. or more.

#### PROSPECT OF NAVY PERSONNEL LEGISLATION

It is possible that steps will be taken in this session of Congress toward the enactment of some important Navy personnel legislation. No bill will be reported, nor will there be any attempt to secure the passage of such a bill through the House, but it is proposed by some of the more influential members of the House Committee to agree upon the terms of a bill which will be reported at the beginning of the next regular session. At least, serious consideration will be given by the House Committee to this subject. Chairman Padgett, it is known, thinks that during the special session, when the committee will not be called upon to handle an appropriation bill, will be an excellent time to consider personnel legislation. Up to this time the House Committee has scarcely given even perfunctory attention to the recommendations of the Navy Department for personnel legislation. The committee listened respectfully to what Secretary Meyer and Capt. Roy C. Smith had to say at the different hearings and asked them to submit statements upon the subject, but never took any steps toward the formulation of a bill. It is doubtful whether any member of the committee has ever read the carefully prepared statements from the Navy Department.

But after the committee has organized for this session it will take up the subject of personnel legislation. From the sentiment expressed by the members of the committee there is no prospect of the passage of the bill in the form in which it comes from the Navy Department. There is an impression in the committee that the Department bill will result in too great an increase in the expense of maintaining the Navy personnel. The older members of the committee who have given the subject thought are convinced that the Navy should have some relief, but in their opinion the Department bill goes too far.

As was stated in our last issue, the question of reorganization will also receive serious consideration. The Secretary will be asked to explain the operation of his scheme, even if no bill should be formulated by the committee. The new members of the House Naval Affairs Committee will naturally want to acquaint themselves with some of the intricacies of this great problem. Sooner or later they will be called upon to report on a bill for the reorganization of the Navy. All agree that either Secretary Meyer's plan or some other plan should be legalized by an act of Congress. According to the views of the members of Congress, Secretary Meyer's plan is now on trial, and before it can become effective permanently some legislation must be enacted. In order to act intelligently the new members of the committee must go over the entire subject, and this can be done better at a hearing than in any other way.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY SUPPLY CORPS.

The first bill that has been introduced by Representative Hay, of Virginia, since he has become chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs (H.R. 1696, published April 8, page 953), appears to be destined to become a law. At least, the new chairman of the House Committee has started a movement which will result in some legislation providing for a reorganization of the supply departments of the Army.

Although Mr. Hay's bill deals with an old subject, the time seems to be ripe for some legislation along this line. His bill has been drawn up with great care, and although it has been scrutinized very carefully by officers at the War Department, so far no serious objections have been offered to its provisions. The principle of the bill is generally approved by the officers who have given the subject attention. It is acknowledged that there is a great deal of work done by the supply departments which is duplicated. Although the officers of the Department are inclined to believe that Mr. Hay has overestimated the saving that will result from the passage of the bill, they admit that it cannot but result in some reductions in the expenses of maintaining the Army.

It has been suggested that the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Pay Departments would create a powerful bureau in the War Department. The supply corps provided for in Mr. Hay's bill would disburse all moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Army. This, it has been suggested, would make the new corps overshadow the rest of the Army, and might have a demoralizing effect upon the organization. But in this connection attention is called to the Corps of Engineers, which has for years had charge of the expenditure of millions on river and harbor work. This has been done with honor to the Army and to the satisfaction of the country at large.

The fact that the Hay bill will result in economies will make it a very strong measure before Congress. The Democratic leaders are out for a record in economy, and with the endorsement of the War Department Mr. Hay's bill will find clear sailing in the House at least. It is not only in line with recent industrial developments of civil life, but creates a supply corps something like those that are maintained in the English, German and

French armies. Commissary Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, under the authority of the Secretary of War, conducted in 1907 an investigation of the supply departments of the European armies. As is set forth in his annual report for 1908, he found that there existed in the armies of the three great Powers supply systems of a general character similar to the one provided for in the Hay bill. General Sharpe, in the same report, recommended the consolidation of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. The Hay bill goes one step further, and includes the Pay Department. Some of the officers of the Department are of the opinion that this strengthens the bill, as the Pay Department is naturally part of the organization of a supply corps. It is included in the supply systems of the European armies, and if there is to be a general reorganization it should be taken in.

#### PEACE HYSTERIA AND WAR "SCARES."

We should not be surprised to learn any day of the amalgamation of the New York Evening Post and our whimsical contemporary, Life, for the erstwhile sober twilight daily is developing a humorous side which, if continued much longer, will entitle it to rank among the metropolitan's comic weeklies. Life has never published anything in its long side-splitting career, more genuinely laughable than the special despatch from the Post's Washington correspondent, "E. G. L." dated April 12, announcing the "need of an inquiry to discover the identity of the makers of war scares," and solemnly proclaiming the existence of a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of bringing on a war between the United States and Japan. Following this hysterical statement, the Post's correspondent gravely asserts that there is a "plain and instant necessity for fathoming the diabolical motive behind the incendiary reports and ascertaining whether persons interested in the manufacture and sale of arms and armaments, powder and ammunition, are responsible, or whether it is merely a formless hysteria."

There is no need of a Congressional inquiry. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has already conducted an inquiry, and finds that the Post's correspondent has suggested the cause of the war "scares" in mentioning a "formless hysteria." It is hysteria that is behind these "scares," and the Evening Post and other emotional sheets are the daily victims of the disease. It is they who manufacture war scares, by denouncing every legitimate effort to increase the Army and Navy as an "inciter of war," or "an invitation to war," or "a breeder of international hatred," or a suggestion that war is impending. It is they who see in every annual estimate for the Army and Navy appropriations a well developed plan to enrich the manufacturers of the supplies which the Services will need. It is they who proclaim from the housetops that the United States means war every time it puts a battleship overboard or graduates a class at the Military Academy.

We are waiting for this hysteria to take another form and develop attacks upon the officials of New York city for issuing warnings against the dangers to life in the fire traps of the metropolis. If the Post will only transfer "E. G. L." from Washington to Manhattan Island his highly imaginative mind will doubtless discover that there is a "criminal conspiracy on foot among the manufacturers of fire escapes, fire extinguishers and firemen's uniforms and apparatus to keep alive this agitation for protection against fire," and, with the native ability of an Evening Post crusader to smell out a mare's nest, he will bracket Fire Chief Croker and Chief of Staff Wood in one vast scheme to profit by playing upon the people's fears.

For the purpose of formulating a Militia Pay bill to be recommended to Congress, Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, and a number of the members of the General Staff held a conference in Washington on April 11 and 12 with the adjutants general of the larger states. While considerable progress was made toward an understanding, some differences of opinion as to the provisions of the bill still exist between the officers of the Army and the National Guard. It is expected that an agreement will eventually be reached, and that a bill will be sent to Congress which will have the united support of the War Department and the state Militia. It is understood that some of the National Guard officers object to the suggestions of the General Staff that list of the officers and enlisted men be kept at the War Department, with the view to determining what officers and organizations should enter the service of the Federal Government in the time of war without change in their rank and organization. As heretofore explained, the War Department is of the opinion that the Militia should attain a certain standard of proficiency before it is authorized to draw pay under the bill from the Federal Government. When the officers and enlisted men have complied with the requirements of the law their names are to be placed on a list to be kept by the Adjutant General. When the name of a member of the National Guard is on the list he is entitled to be called into the Service at the same rank which he holds in the Organized Militia. The War Department will have no authority to change his rank when he is called out any more than it has the right to deprive an officer or enlisted man in the Regular Establishment of his rank. It is insisted by some of the officers of the National Guard that this matter should be entirely in the hands of the governors of the states. They argue that the governors should have the authority to say who should respond to the call of the General

Government, and if there is any list to be kept it should be in the hands of the state authorities. There were some other differences between members of the General Staff and the officers of the National Guard, but these have all been adjusted. General Wood is anxious to come to some agreement with the officers of the Organized Militia, so that a Militia Pay bill can be considered at this session. While the members of the House Committee are not inclined to report out a bill at the extra session, they are ready to consider it and get a bill into shape to be reported immediately upon the convening of Congress in regular session.

Mr. Rayner, Democratic Senator from Maryland, in a speech in the Senate April 13, came to the defense of President Taft against the criticism to which he has been subjected because of his action with reference to Mexico. Some of the points in Mr. Rayner's speech were these: "I am satisfied that whatever he (the President) does will not only be necessary and proper to be done, but will, in his opinion, be for the best interests of the country. If the liberty or the personal rights of our citizens in Mexico or anywhere else are interfered with \* \* \* and the government in which the trouble occurs is either unwilling to protect them or has not the power to do so, we have the right, and it is our duty, to resort to various methods plainly recognized by the usages of international law. It is my own positive conviction that there is no danger, presently or remotely, of any war between Japan and the United States. I am willing to admit that if Japan is entering into negotiations for coaling stations and bases for naval supplies for military purposes, with Mexico, we are entitled to know what these negotiations are. Guam is a charming spot, and one of the most lustrous and brilliant stars in our Oriental galaxy. Its principal products are vipers, snakes, lizards, wild swine, rats and castor oil, and if the island was put up at auction to-day with all of the inhabitants in it, beyond its value as a military base, it would not bring a dollar and a half in any of the markets of the world. I suppose we must defend the Philippines as a matter of sentiment. General disarmament is an unsolvable problem as long as men are savages." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in taking notice of the speech of Senator Rayner, said: "I have examined all the correspondence in possession of the Government relating to affairs in Mexico during the past two months, and I have been unable to discover a single letter from the Ambassador representing this country in Mexico or anyone else making a suggestion of Japanese interference in Mexico."

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Civil War, in April, 1861, which has been arranged by many Northern military organizations, principally commemorating the departure from the home station for the front, calls attention to the fact that this year the civil and ecclesiastical anniversary falls together; that is, all the Lenten dates this year fall on the same days of the month as a half century ago. This has happened only once before since 1861, and will occur only twice more in this century. We have seen in some newspapers communications deplored these celebrations as tending to emphasize the separation of the states rather than the restored Union, but so far as we have been able to judge of the sentiments of the men behind such celebrations as those of the 7th and 71st Regiments of New York there is no disposition to exult over the triumph of the Union armies, but rather to stimulate the military spirit among the youth of the land by bringing to their minds the stirring events of 1861. Such a result, no one will deny, would justify the observance of the anniversary. It is hardly to be expected that Militia commands that began service in the greatest war of all time should forget the passing of the fiftieth anniversary and have no desire to commemorate their honorable part in that titanic struggle. Not to feel such a desire would be to prove a waning of the patriotic and military spirit of the nation that would be a sad augury for the future of the reunited states.

Secretary Meyer has taken steps to secure protection for the enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps against discrimination by the managers of the places of amusement. In a circular letter to the Governors of states bordering on the seacoast he has requested them to secure state legislation which will afford the enlisted men of the Navy the same protection that is given them in the District of Columbia and the territories by the statutes passed by the last Congress. The Secretary suggests that the other states on the seacoast should follow the example of Rhode Island in this respect. In the course of the letter the Secretary said: "Speaking particularly for the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, the quality of the personnel of these services is such that discrimination against them while in uniform is most unfortunate and unnecessary in view of the excellent character of the young men who are now enlisted. The vast majority of the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps are self-respecting and come from highly respectable families. Many of them come from your own state."

A number of modifications of the uniform regulations of the Army are made in G.O. 47, April 6, 1911, War Department, which appears under our Army head.

## TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

The 1st Brigade, comprising the 11th, 15th and 18th Infantry, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith commanding, left the maneuver camp March 22, accompanied by an ambulance company in command of Major R. U. Patterson, Med. Corps, and a field hospital in command of Major H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, and arrived at the Leon Springs reservation the following day. Some very interesting and instructive problems were held, involving positions of defense, attack and an entrenched position. The brigade remained there until March 30, when it returned to the maneuver camp at San Antonio, making a notable march of twenty-one miles in seven and three-quarter hours, including the customary halts of ten minutes each hour, but not including one and a half hours' halt for coffee and rest at noon. Marching rate, including hourly halts, 2.7 miles per hour. The command returned in excellent condition, and could have marched further without being overfatigued. This, military diversion was enjoyed by all concerned, the only regret being that the stay could not have been longer, as the reservation is well adapted for the instruction of large commands, with good camping sites, with the necessary requisites of plenty of wood and water and a varied terrain.

"The march of the 1st Brigade to Leon Springs," writes a correspondent, "was very much enjoyed, and broke up the monotony of the San Antonio camp, besides giving opportunity for profitable instruction. It is the opinion of many officers that the division should go out to Leon Springs, as owing to the unusual rains in this section of the country there would be sufficient water by camping in detached portions at the several wells; for instance, the Artillery at Lewis Ranch, the Cavalry at Well No. 5 and the Infantry at Schasser Ranch. The only question is one of supply, which would have to be either by wagon trains from here, about twenty-five miles, or from the railroad station, Leon Springs, about two miles from the main camp at Schasser Ranch. We had a fine review at San Antonio April 1. General Carter received the review and General Smith was in command. A severe rain Monday night, April 3, nearly drowned us out, and the mud after rains is frightful, being a sticky adobe."

A progressive scheme of instruction for officers of the Militia assigned to the 3d Brigade, under General Hoyt, at San Antonio, was submitted by a board of officers composed of Major T. W. Griffith, 28th Inf., Major E. N. Jones, 17th Inf., and Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., and was approved by General Hoyt. This program after the arrival of the officers in camp is as follows:

April 6, inspection of division bakery at one p.m.; 7, inspection of field hospitals and methods of care of sick at one p.m.; 8, Saturday; 9, Sunday; 10, military deportment and practice in giving commands, close order; 11, extended order; 12, advance guard, outposts and rear guard; 13, Infantry in attack and defense. For the above instruction provisional companies at full war strength to be formed from Regular regiments to which officers are assigned, this company to be commanded in turn by designated Militia officers. April 14, preparation of field orders; 15, Saturday; 16, Sunday; 17, tactical walk, patrols; 18, tactical walk, advance guard, outposts and rear guard. During the forenoon of the days above specified Militia officers will participate in the regular routine drills and instruction of the organization to which they are assigned. During the forenoon of above period regimental commanders were directed to provide progressive schedule of instruction for their own organization, with a view to imparting maximum benefit to Militia officers assigned to regiments. April 6 and 7 were devoted to school of the company; April 10 to 14, inclusive, to school of the battalion, including tactical handling of machine-gun platoon, and April 17 and 18 were ordered devoted to school of the regiment.

Some of the scribes on the daily press, who are evidently ignorant of the requirements of the Service, have been writing items holding up National Guard officers to ridicule because they reported on the ground equipped with sword, revolver and field glasses. The scribes, with a little inquiry, could have learned that this is the prescribed equipment for officers of both the Army and the National Guard, and no officer should appear on the field without them. The National Guard officers also reported at the maneuver camp upon the invitation of the War Department to receive such instruction as was deemed best.

San Antonio, so far as officers of the Army have observed, has no fault to find with the 9th Regiment of colored Cavalry, and the 9th Cavalry from all accounts thinks pretty well of San Antonio. The organization showed itself master of public manners by refusing to show it was conscious of the rumpus at Washington by the Hon. J. N. Garner because one or two of its members made a little disturbance in a street car. No lines were thrown about the regimental camp: San Antonio people visited and were entertained by drills and music, and San Antonio tradesmen went through the camp leaving cards and soliciting business. The general behavior of all the troops, especially around pay-day, the most likely time for any trouble, has been excellent.

A division order of special interest to those visiting camp was to the effect that regimental parade will be held in front of headquarters every day except Sunday, at five o'clock p.m., and a brigade review every fourth day at the same hour. The 11th Cavalry was reviewed by Col. James Parker. During the exercises Lieutenant Foulois got up in the flying machine, and, circling the camp, passed over the regiment several times. In the regimental formations were 400 recruits of less than a month's service who have made great advancement.

After the Cavalry exercises the 13th Infantry was reviewed by Colonel Loughborough. The long expected order directing the division to get into its khaki uniform was issued April 6.

The morning report of April 6 showed 9,823 enlisted men in camp and 482 officers, a total of 10,305. There were absent from camp 625 enlisted men and 154 officers.

One hundred recruits arrived April 7 from Fort Slocum, N.Y., for assignment to various Infantry regiments.

The 18th Infantry, whose camp suffered severely during the recent rains, has moved camp to high ground, just south of the position of the 9th Cavalry. The Signal Corps company of ninety men stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., were on April 7 ordered to join the maneuver division.

The division review which was to have been held by Major General Carter on April 7, with Brig. Gen.

Frederick A. Smith as division commander, had to be postponed on account of a heavy wind and rain storm, which blew down tents and deluged the camp.

Brigadier General Duncan, commander of the Department of Texas, gave a dinner to the general officers of the Maneuver Division at his home, Quarters No. 7, Lower Post, on the night of April 9.

The 3d Provisional Regiment, made up of companies of Coast Artillery at Fort Crockett, Galveston, commanded by Col. John V. White, returned from its practice march April 8, having come from the camping ground about ten miles down the beach. The regiment stood the "hike" well, and only a few complained of sore feet. Colonel White was well pleased with what was accomplished, as numerous small maneuver problems were worked and the men were given good training.

First Lieuts. John Casper, Med. Corps, from Fort Du Pont, and John W. Sherwood, M.R.C., from Fort Williams, reported for duty with the 1st Separate Brigade April 8 at Galveston.

During an engagement between a force of sixty-five Mexican troops and some 150 rebels, under "Red" Lopez, at Agua Prieta, Mexico, April 13, shots dropped into the town of Douglas, Cal., killing two American citizens and wounding six. A newspaper despatch states that as soon as Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, commanding Troop K, 1st U.S. Cavalry, learned of the shooting he crossed the border and stopped further fighting.

## MILITIA OFFICERS WITH MANEUVER DIVISION

The second detail of Militia officers for the Maneuver Division will report at San Antonio and San Diego on April 25, and will remain with the troops two weeks. Two hundred and nine officers will be assigned to San Antonio and twenty-seven to San Diego. Eight of the officers from the Pacific coast states will attend the maneuvers at San Antonio. It was the desire of the War Department to send more of the Militia officers to the maneuvers, but General Carter advised that it would be almost impossible to take care of more than two hundred at the maneuver camp. The following is the detail from the various states to San Antonio:

Alabama six, one colonel or lieutenant colonel of Infantry, four captains of either Infantry or Coast Artillery, and one major of the Medical Corps; Arkansas one quartermaster, Infantry, and one company officer of either Infantry or Coast Artillery; Connecticut four officers, three company officers of either Infantry or Coast Artillery, and one battery officer of Field Artillery.

Delaware one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; District of Columbia three officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel of Infantry and company officer of Infantry, and one lieutenant colonel of the Medical Corps; Florida three officers, one major, one adjutant, Infantry, and one company officer, Infantry or Coast Artillery; Georgia five officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, one major of Infantry and three company officers of either Infantry or Coast Artillery.

Illinois twelve officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, two majors, one quartermaster, one commissary and four company officers of Infantry, one field officer or troop officer of Cavalry, one battery officer of Field Artillery and one lieutenant colonel of the Medical Corps; Indiana four officers, one major of Infantry, one field officer and one battery officer of Field Artillery, one major of the Medical Corps; Iowa five officers, one major, one commissary and three company officers of Infantry; Kansas three company officers of Infantry; Kentucky four officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, one adjutant and two company officers of Infantry; Louisiana four officers, one commissary, one company officer of Cavalry, one battery officer of Field Artillery, one major, Medical Corps.

Maine two officers, one major of Infantry and one company officer of Infantry or Coast Artillery; Maryland four officers, one quartermaster and three company officers of Infantry or Coast Artillery; Massachusetts ten officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, one major of Infantry, six company officers of either Coast Artillery or Infantry, one battery officer of Field Artillery, one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; Michigan five officers, one adjutant of Infantry, one troop officer of Cavalry, one battery officer of Field Artillery, one company officer of Engineers, one major, Medical Corps; Minnesota two officers, two majors, and two company officers of Infantry and one major, Medical Corps; Mississippi three officers, one company officer of Infantry or Coast Artillery, one troop officer of Cavalry and one major, Medical Corps; Missouri seven officers, one quartermaster and two company officers of Infantry, one troop officer of Cavalry, one battery officer of Field Artillery, one company officer, Signal Corps, and one major, Medical Corps.

Nebraska two officers, one major of Infantry and one company officer of Signal Corps; New Hampshire two officers, one troop officer, Cavalry, one battery officer, Field Artillery; New Jersey eight officers, one major, one quartermaster of Infantry, four company officers of Infantry or Coast Artillery, one troop officer, Cavalry, and one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; New York thirty officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, four majors, two adjutants, two quartermasters, two commissaries of Infantry and sixteen company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one field or troop officer, Cavalry, one company officer, Engineers, and one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; North Carolina five officers, one major, one adjutant, one commissary of Infantry and two company officers of Infantry or Coast Artillery; North Dakota two officers, one adjutant, Infantry, one major, Medical Corps.

Ohio twelve officers, two majors, six company officers, Infantry, one troop officer, Cavalry, one battery officer, Field Artillery, one company officer, Engineers, one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; Oklahoma one company officer, Infantry; Pennsylvania nineteen officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, eleven company officers, Infantry, one field and staff officer or one troop officer, Cavalry, one company officer, Signal Corps, and one lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps; Rhode Island two officers, one company officer, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one battery officer, Field Artillery; South Carolina three officers, one commissary, Infantry, two company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery; South Dakota, one major, Medical Corps.

Tennessee three officers, one major, Infantry, one troop officer, Cavalry, one major, Medical Corps; Texas six officers, one major, Infantry, three company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one battery officer, Field Artillery, one major, Medical Corps; Vermont one major, Medical Corps; Virginia four officers, one major, Infantry, two company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one major, Medical Corps; West Virginia two officers, one commissary, Infantry, one major, Medical Corps; Wisconsin five officers, two company officers, Infantry, one troop officer, Cavalry, one battery officer, Field Artillery, one major, Medical Corps.

Officers to be detailed to San Antonio from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states are as follows:

California two officers, one troop officer, Cavalry, one company officer, Signal Corps; Colorado three officers, one troop officer, Cavalry, one battery officer, Field Artillery, one company officer, Engineers; New Mexico one battery officer, Field Artillery; Oregon one battery officer, Field Artillery; Utah one battery officer, Field Artillery.

Officers to be detailed to San Diego from the following states and territories:

Arizona two officers, one quartermaster, one commissary, Infantry; California nine officers, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one commissary, Infantry, six company officers, Infantry or Coast Artillery; Colorado one major, Medical Corps; Idaho two officers, one major, one adjutant, Infantry; Montana two officers, one adjutant, Infantry, one major, Medical Corps; New Mexico one colonel or lieutenant colonel, Infantry; Oregon four officers, one colonel or lieutenant colonel, one quartermaster, Infantry, one company officer, Infantry or Coast Artillery; Washington three officers, one commissary, Infantry, one company officer, Infantry or Coast Artillery, one major, Medical Corps; Wyoming three officers, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, Infantry.

## THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

The two principal Service committees of the House, as corrected to April 12, are made up as follows:

Military Affairs—James Hay, chairman (Va.), James L. Sladen (Texas), George W. Gordon (Tenn.), S. H. Dent, Jr. (Ala.), John T. Watkins (La.), Michael F. Conry (N.Y.), Dudley M. Hughes (Ga.), William J. Fields (Ky.), David J. Lewis (Md.), Edwin F. Sweet (Mich.), Thomas G. Patten (N.Y.), I. S. Pepper (Iowa), Lynden Evans (Ill.), John M. Hamilton (W. Va.), George W. Prince (Ill.), Julius Kahn (Cal.), James F. Burke (Pa.), Thomas W. Bradley (N.Y.), Daniel R. Anthony, Jr. (Kas.), John Q. Tilson (Conn.), Butler Ames (Mass.), James H. Wickersham (Alaska). Naval Affairs—Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman (Tenn.), Alexander W. Gregg (Texas), Joshua F. C. Talbot (Md.), Richmond Pearson Hobson (Ala.), Robert Bruce Macon (Ark.), Albert Estopinal (La.), Daniel J. Riordan (N.Y.), R. Turnbull (Va.), Samuel J. Tribble (Ga.), Samuel A. Witherspoon (Miss.), Walter L. Hensley (Mo.), Frank Buchanan (Ill.), E. R. Bathrick (Ohio), Robert E. Lee (Pa.), George Edmund Foss (Ill.), Henry C. Loudenslager (N.J.), Thomas S. Butler (Pa.), Ernest W. Roberts (Mass.), George Alvin Loud (Mich.), Arthur L. Bates (Pa.), Arthur W. Kopp (Wis.).

## DISPOSAL OF SERVICE ORDNANCE.

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, on April 12 introduced the following resolution in the House:

Whereas, the sale by various nations of arms no longer required for the public service frequently leads to their acquisition by those who disturb the peace of nations and of individuals, with resultant expense far in excess of any profit derived from such sale;

Resolved, etc., that the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to invite the civilized nations of the world to consider the advisability of holding an international conference in the city of Washington, or in any one of the capitals of Europe, for the purpose of reaching, if possible, an international agreement, limiting, or wholly forbidding, the sale of arms of any kind not in use by such civilized nations, or required for their own naval or military purposes.

At the same time Mr. Moore introduced the following bill:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any department or bureau of the United States to sell any arms of any kind, manufactured or acquired by such department or bureau for naval or military purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That whenever any arms of any kind intended for naval or military purposes shall be condemned by any department or bureau of the United States, or shall become unfit for official use by such department or bureau, they shall be so broken or otherwise mutilated as to render them harmless as instruments of warfare or violence, and only when so broken or mutilated shall they be sold or disposed of by any such department or bureau.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Paymr. Edward E. Goodhue, U.S.N., appealed March 10, 1911, from the action of the Auditor in disallowing certain items in his account amounting to \$108.90, stating at the same time that he had checked this amount against his personal account. The Comptroller, in passing on the case, says: "The action of the appellant in checking his personal account with the above mentioned amounts was, in effect, a refund of the disallowances and an abandonment of his right to appeal to this office. The disallowances having been made by the Auditor, two courses were open to the pay officer. He could repay the amount disallowed or refuse to repay and appeal to this office for a revision. He cannot, however, be allowed to do both. The amount disallowed having been repaid by him, he cannot further question it before the accounting officers in the account involved. (13 Comp. Dec., 313, p. 315; id., 616.) The appeal is therefore dismissed. It is suggested, however, that if appellant desires to have the claim considered on its merits he can file a claim before the Auditor for the checking against his personal account, and, if not satisfied with the action of the Auditor thereon, he can then appeal to this office."

The Quartermaster General of the Army, under date of March 28, addressed the Comptroller's Office as follows: "By authority of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to submit herewith a communication received from Major W. G. Haan, recorder of the National Land Defense Board and acting quartermaster of the Army, with reference to a disallowance of \$651.25 made by the Auditor for the War Department in connection with payments made by him on account of rental of automobiles hired by the board in connection with the duties of the National Land Defense Board. In view of the provisions in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912, as published in Public No. 453, H.R. 31237, as follows: 'That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to remove any suspensions or disallowances in the accounts of quartermasters for the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911 for the temporary hire of motor vehicles \* \* \* when approved by the Secretary of War as necessary in the public service,' decision is requested as to whether the suspensions made as referred to herein may not be removed and the accounts suspended passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury." To this the Comptroller replies: "It appears from the communication of Major Haan referred to and submitted that some of the payments made by him for the hire of an automobile were disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department in the audit of his disbursing accounts, and that some were merely suspended. If the temporary hire of an automobile is approved by you as necessary for the public service it would seem that the Auditor is authorized to consider the question of the removal of the disallowances and suspensions under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1911, Public—No. 453, page 17, the material part of which is quoted by the Quartermaster General of the Army in his letter. In view of what is said, it is respectfully suggested that this matter be taken up with the Auditor. (See decision of this office of March 28, 1911, 58 Comp. MS. Dec. —, copy herewith.)"

The Comptroller decides that the warrant officers' mess of the U.S.S. Philadelphia is entitled to reimbursement at the rate of one dollar a day for subsistence furnished to a former paymaster's clerk held on board the Philadelphia under arrest.

The widow of Lieut. William Howard Chase, C.E. U.S.A., who died in the Service June 21, 1871, at Germantown, Pa., was allowed by the Treasury \$481.32. The Auditor deducted from this allowance \$62.20, charged against William Henry Chase, former major, C.E. U.S.A., who resigned Oct. 31, 1856, and who subsequently

joined the Confederacy. A certificate of deposit for the amount withheld, \$62.20, which it was intended to turn over to the Treasury, will be paid to Mrs. Chase.

#### THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Fourth Division began practice on April 6 at eight o'clock in the morning. The weather was clear and pleasant, with a southerly wind. The vessels steamed to a 14,000-yard range and began firing in less than forty minutes. Practically every shot was excellent, the ranging shots landing within a space equal to the dimensions of a battleship. At noon the vessels, at a range of 13,500 yards, steaming at fifteen-knot speed, paralleled targets being towed at five knots and opened fire. This evidently was a marksmanship test between two divisions. There was no shooting that night, and the vessels held searchlight exercise.

Rough weather shooting at targets was indulged in on April 7, day and night, by the Battleship Fleet, and it is said that the hits were numerous. A northwest wind kicked up a high sea, but the gunners banged away at targets 3,000 yards away. The fleet encountered bad weather on nearly every day of the eight spent at sea. The experiments with submarines, which were planned on a large scale, were not carried out.

The First Division, comprising the Connecticut, the North Dakota and the Michigan, also the Minnesota, the Vermont, the Georgia, the Nebraska and the Rhode Island, completed their night firing on April 7. This left the Second Division, comprising the Louisiana, the South Carolina, the Kansas, the New Hampshire, and also the Idaho, the Mississippi and the Virginia yet to fire.

The Sunday inspection of vessels on the Southern Drill Grounds found the men in remarkably spick and span condition, despite the hard work they had done. The Connecticut, the Louisiana, the Minnesota, the Vermont, the Mississippi and the Idaho all went into Hampton Roads on April 8 to exchange umpires and target screens. The Connecticut departed immediately for New York, where she arrived April 9. The Minnesota and the Vermont, which had completed firing, departed for the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, with the flag of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., at the main truck, anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York city, on April 9, after an absence of five months from her home port. Since she left New York the battleship has steamed more than ten thousand miles, visiting England and France, then steaming to the naval base at Guantanamo, and from the Cuban port to battle practice off the Virginia Capes, among other duties.

Within seven weeks Rear Admiral Schroeder will lower his flag, as he relinquishes his active duty, and officers told of a touching tribute at Hampton Roads in speaking to a Herald reporter. Desiring to pay their respects, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, commanding the Second Division, and Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, commanding the Third Division, asked that they be allowed to fire a salute as the Connecticut steamed out of the roadstead. This was granted, and thirteen guns from the Louisiana and from the Minnesota boomed out when the Connecticut turned her bow seaward at four p.m. on Saturday, April 8. The sailors of the fleet manned the rails and the bands on the quarterdecks of the flagships played "Auld Lang Syne."

Rear Admiral Schroeder, whose wife and two daughters arrived by the Cunarder Pannonia on April 7, left the Connecticut soon after she anchored at New York to join his family. Then half the ship's company of bluejackets, 400 happy men, swarmed ashore in launches and cutters on a leave of fifteen days.

Soon after the Connecticut anchored Lieut. Roger Williams, U.S.N., an aid to the Admiral and fleet athletic officer, bade his commander good-by to go to Philadelphia, and later assume new duties as flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N.

Officers of the flagship told of the constant work of the fleet under Rear Admiral Schroeder, and said that there had been a marked advance in efficiency over that of a year ago. The battle maneuvers were carried out to the extreme limit, and the fourteen battleships, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and five torpedo-boat destroyers that made up the fighting force of the fleet were exercised to their fullest capacity. According to some of the gunners themselves, who were among the liberty men, the record of the Connecticut was thirteen hits out of a possible fourteen, with 12-inch guns. In her practice with her secondary battery of 3-inch guns the Connecticut planted thirty-three shots and missed only once at targets from 5,000 to 1,500 yards away. But fine as the shooting of the Connecticut was, her men said it was probable that the South Carolina would carry off the record, as she has done before.

The Michigan, also of the Battle Fleet, reached New York on the afternoon of April 9, and left off happy company of sailors. When the first detachments of liberty men return to duty the other half will get shore leave.

The Connecticut went to the New York Navy Yard on April 10 to be placed in drydock and to have her battery of four 12-inch guns replaced by new guns that are awaiting her, and is expected to be there for at least four weeks. Minor repairs will be made by the engineering force on board the battleship with the use of the machine tools in the yard, and the flagship will be put in spick and span condition for her torpedo drills off Cape Cod during the latter part of May or in June.

#### FLEET ITINERARIES.

Rear Admiral Schroeder has been advised of the cruising itineraries of the different divisions during May and June.

The flagship Connecticut and the Michigan will remain at New York. The Delaware will go to England to participate in the naval review at Spithead in connection with the coronation festivities. The North Dakota will go to Boston for an inspection of her turbine machinery.

The Second Division of the fleet, under Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, will cruise to the Baltic Sea. Visits will be made to Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Germany. The division is composed of the battleships Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas. They will leave New York about May 10, returning to Cape Cod Bay early in July. The Third Division will go to Gulf ports, the Idaho going up the Mississippi River as far as Natchez. The Fourth Division will remain in the vicinity of Boston, and the Fifth Division will stay at Guanta-

namo. The battleships will reassemble at Cape Cod Bay early in July for maneuvers.

A Navy Department memorandum says: "In accordance with the Department's general policy of having divisions of the fleet make occasional cruises abroad, the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, comprising the Louisiana, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Kansas, will visit the Baltic Sea in May and June, leaving New York on May 10 and returning to Cape Cod Bay about July 15, in time to participate in the fleet maneuvers and exercises to be held in that vicinity in July and August. The itinerary for the Baltic cruise has not been finally decided upon, but it is contemplated that a visit will be made at one port in each of the following countries: Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Germany. The cruise is for the purpose of giving the divisional commanders experience in handling his command on detached service. For a similar reason the Third Division will cruise during May and June in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Fourth Division on the New England coast. During the following divisional cruising period, October to December, inclusive, all four divisions of the Battleship Fleet will probably cruise in Mediterranean waters. As previously announced by the Department, it is expected that these foreign cruises will add greatly to the popular interest in naval life and stimulate enlistments of men of high character. Under this plan men enlisting for four years have a reasonable prospect of visiting most of the countries of northern and southern Europe, and this plan can be carried out without detriment to the general training of the fleet, since, under our system, training can be carried out at sea and while cruising abroad as effectively as in home waters."

Commenting on this, the daily papers lay emphasis on the German visit, and insist that the call of courtesy to a German port, probably Kiel, is intended, as the Herald puts it, "to offset the impression made by the failure of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet to call at German ports last fall, coupled, as it was, with Commander Sims's Anglo-American speech at Guildhall, London."

On or about April 19 the U.S.S. Tallahassee will conduct a series of ordnance experiments, using the San Marcos as a target, to obtain further information on the effects of 12-inch gun fire on armor and ship's structure. It is purposed to remove from the San Marcos before this experiment all material of value which might be injured by the firing. As the data sought are of a purely technical character, for the information of the Navy Department alone, it is not contemplated that the results obtained will be made public.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following report from Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, relative to the work performed by his division during the past week at Guantanamo: "The Washington ran her standardization trials on Wednesday, April 5, completing the steaming trials required by the steaming efficiency competition. The crews of the Washington, Birmingham and Chester had small-arms practice on the rifle range, the Birmingham completing her practice. The ships of the Fifth Division engaged in preparation for battle practice and had miscellaneous drills. The marine brigade, encamped on shore, engaged in routine drills, practice marches and field exercise, etc."

#### NAVY AERIAL TARGET PRACTICE.

An important fact brought to light in the spring target practice of the Atlantic Fleet is that aviators coming within the zone of small-arm fire will stand very little chance of escaping destruction. When for show purposes aviators began dropping eggs and oranges only from a height of some 300 to 500 feet into a space representing the size of a warship we pointed out that in actual hostilities flying machines under such conditions could be destroyed by rifle fire, while many others threw up their hands and believed that ships and forts were all doomed.

Box kites were used for aerial marks, being flown from the U.S.S. Mississippi, Capt. W. F. Fullam, the firing squad of ten men, armed with Springfield rifles, being in charge of Ensign Carl T. Osburn. Two kites of the box variety were fired at. The first was eight feet long. After three volleys from the rifles of the bluejackets the cord was shot away and the kite sailed off into the distance. The Mississippi was steaming about half speed and the kite was fully 800 yards distant and about 500 feet in the air. There is no question but that the kite was hit with every volley. After the first volley it could be seen that part of the string was torn.

The second kite fired at was about five feet in length and was flown at a height of about 250 feet at a distance of about 300 yards. This kite was riddled. More than 150 shots were fired at it by a team of ten bluejackets. Forty hits were made—about twenty-five per cent—in less than three minutes' firing. In directing the firing squad Ensign Osburn judged the height and distance and sights were set accordingly. After the firing was completed and the smaller kite was hauled in the holes were noted, and Captain Fullam directed that each one be counted and numbered by sewing white bits of canvas above the shot holes, with the numerals upon them, running from one to forty. It was also demonstrated during the firing at the kites that the present mounting of small guns, such as the 3-inch and 6-pounders, would not permit sufficient elevation for firing at airships, an effort being made to use both these types. The conclusion was reached that specially constructed platforms will have to be built to meet the occasion. If the kites could be so easily hit by a squad of ten men, it is readily seen what little chance of escape a birdman would have within the zone of fire with an entire ship's company blazing away at him.

#### ACCURATE NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

A remarkable accuracy in firing big guns is shown in the incomplete reports of battle practice of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets which have been received at the Navy Department. Despite the fact that conditions for target practice were more stringent this year than in former years, an improvement in marksmanship is shown by the report.

This year the firing was done at ten thousand yards and more and the targets were smaller. In addition to this, the speed and course of the vessels towing the targets were changed unexpectedly, which created conditions nearer to actual war than have ever existed in target practice. The accuracy of firing with 12-inch guns was especially noticeable.

Practically all the vessels of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets have completed their practice, although

their final scores have not been received at the Department. The relative standing of the fleets and individual vessels will not be computed until the complete scores have reached Washington. Discussing the recent practice, Secretary of the Navy Meyer said:

"The problem for this year's firing was such as to put the firing vessels on an actual war footing, so they would have no more information in regard to the course, speed and distance of the target than could be obtained in an actual engagement with an enemy's vessel. The problem not only gave a measure of the gunnery efficiency of the competing vessels, but also developed the skill of division commanders and commanding officers in handling their vessels under actual battle conditions. They had to choose the proper courses to secure the most favorable conditions in regard to wind, light, direction of the sea, smoke from enemy's vessels and smoke from both guns and funnels of the firing vessels. The vessel towing the targets (these targets being only six per cent of the area of last year's targets) changed her course and speed frequently, in accordance with confidential instructions, so that the firing vessels were unable to predict anything more of the movements of the target than would have been the case in actual battle."

"In addition to the elements above mentioned, the firing vessels were required to steam at varying speeds up to their maximum, and a failure to keep up the speed throughout all the firing would have counted as heavily against the firing vessels as if they had been in action, and a breakdown would have meant a zero score, even though the guns would have been capable of excellent shooting had the vessel been in position. It is gratifying to note that no vessel had to be penalized on account of failure to keep up the speed."

"The accuracy of the gun pointers and the skill of the fire-control party showed a remarkable increase over the excellent work of last year. The 12-inch guns made the greatest percentage of hits, and the number of hits was far greater than appeared possible on such a small target area prior to this practice. It is believed that these unusual results are due largely to the recent training of the fire-control parties against the old battleship San Marcos. The fire control had hitherto been studied only against canvas targets, and the increased efficiency is due directly to the valuable necessary training obtained during the firing at that vessel, when all the fire-control parties of the fleet were being educated in their important duties."

According to private advices received at Washington, both the Michigan and the Connecticut, of the Atlantic Fleet, are claiming the prize in the target practice. The Michigan and the Connecticut, it is generally admitted, made great records in battle practice, but the officers of the Navy Department do not think that it is possible to predict what will be their standing until official report of the practice is compiled. One of the 12-inch gun turrets on the Connecticut is reported to have made almost a perfect score.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Canadian government has granted permission for the passage through Canadian canals of the U.S. gunboat Dubuque to replace the Nashville as the practice ship of the Illinois Naval Militia at Chicago. This leaves the number of American warships on the Great Lakes at ten, which is largely in excess of the limitation which was imposed by the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, but the strict observance of which has been waived by the Canadian government.

Work of installing an emergency repair station at Guantanamo, Cuba, for which purpose Congress appropriated \$278,000, is progressing. The buildings will be of simple construction.

Advices have reached the Navy Department that the work of overhauling and repairing the drydock Dewey at Olongapo, P.I., has been completed at a cost of \$50,000, which amount was provided for in the General Deficiency bill for the present fiscal year. The drydock Dewey sank in her moorings at Olongapo in May, 1910.

The chiefs and warrant officers of the U.S.S. Michigan, now at the New York Navy Yard, will give a series of bridge and five hundred card parties on Saturday evenings, from two to five, followed by a tea.

The Navy Department has directed that a general survey in all departments be held on the U.S.S. Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, with a view to determining her final disposition. The Independence has been in the Service nearly one hundred years. In 1815 she was the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The U.S.S. Portsmouth, now at New York, formerly used by the New Jersey Naval Militia, is to be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service unless some state applies to the Navy Department for use of the vessel.

The U.S.S. Mindoro was placed out of commission and the U.S.S. Pampanga in commission at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., on April 12, 1911.

The U.S.S. Scorpion was on March 24 taken to Lloyd's Dock, at Trieste, Austria, for an overhauling, which has been authorized by the Navy Department. Under instructions from the Department she will be on the docks for thirty-five days.

It has been decided to raise and repair the 75-ton floating crane at Boston. The contract for the work has been let to a private concern, while the work of repairing it will be done by the Navy Department. This is the second time that the crane has sunk. She went to the bottom when an attempt was made to take her from the Boston Navy Yard to New York, was raised and returned to Boston, where she sank again at the navy yard dock. It is estimated that it will cost \$35,000 to put her into condition for service again.

The following was the degree of completion on April 1, 1911, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 91.4; Utah, 97.5; Wyoming, 56.8; Arkansas, 63.3; New York, 0.0; Texas, 4.6. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Warrington\*: Mayrant, 96.5; Monaghan, 84.5; Trippet; Walke, 91.1; Ammen, 5.5; Patterson, 72.8; Fanning, 9.3; Jarvis, 8.1; Henley, 8.4; Beale, 6.8; Jonett, 11.8; Jenkins, 10.7. Submarine torpedo-boats—Carp, 85.1; Barracuda, 85.1; Pickerel, 79.5; Skate, 79.5; Skipjack, 83.8; Sturgeon, 82.6; Thrasher, 35.5; Tuna, 59.6; Seal, 85.4; Seawolf, 19.4; Nautilus, 19.1; Garfish, 16.0; Turbot, 5.4. Collier-Neptune, 86.5. \*Warrington was delivered at navy yard, Philadelphia, March 17, 1911; Trippet was delivered at navy yard, Boston, March 21, 1911.

The plans and specifications for the two first class battleships, No. 34, New York, and No. 35, Texas, authorized by Act of Congress approved June 24, 1910, embody the following general dimensions and features: Length on designer's water line, 565 feet; breadth,

extreme, at designer's water line, 95 feet 2½ inches; mean trial displacement, 27,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement, about 28 feet 6 inches; total coal bunker capacity, about 2,850 tons; coal and fuel oil carried on trial, 2,187 tons; food water carried on trial, 213 tons; speed on trial, not less than 21 knots. Armament: Main battery—Ten 14-inch 45-caliber breech-loading rifles, four submerged torpedo tubes. Secondary battery—Twenty-one 5-inch rapid-fire guns, four 3-pounder guns for saluting, two 1-pounder guns for boats, two 3-inch field pieces, two 30-caliber machine guns. The contract bids for the construction of the Texas was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., at a price of \$5,830,000, to have the contractor's design of reciprocating machinery installed; the vessel to be completed on or before the expiration of thirty-six months from the date of signing the contract. The contract for the Texas was signed Dec. 17, 1910. The New York will be built at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Philip C. Arrington, a sailor on the U.S.S. Dolphin, committed suicide at Washington, D.C., April 13, after returning aboard ship from a two and a half day's absence. He shot himself in the head.

In an effort to save the life of an enlisted man lying at death's door on board the cruiser Vicksburg, the vessel was ordered to steam 800 miles under forced draft from Corinto, Nicaragua, to Panama. The effort succeeded. The Navy Department last month received a cable from Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., in command of the Vicksburg, then at Corinto, that an enlisted man had been stricken with appendicitis and that he was threatened with peritonitis. There was chance to save his life, provided the vessel could steam immediately for the nearest modern hospital, at Panama. The Vicksburg was occupied with important duty, in which both the State and Navy Departments were interested. Aboard the vessel was Mr. Ernest H. Wands, sent by the State Department to investigate financial conditions in Nicaragua, and a \$15,000,000 loan hung on his visit. There was a hurried consultation between State and Navy Department officials, and a message was sent to Commander Miller: "Disregard all previous orders. Steam quickest possible Panama." Arriving at Panama the vessel was met by surgeons from the Ancon Hospital, and the patient is now reported to be recovering.

The minstrel troupe of the U.S.S. Philadelphia, receiptship at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, recently gave an excellent performance for the benefit of the Naval Y.M.C.A., which was a grand success. Much credit is due to the entire troupe, writes a correspondent. They were as follows: Lieut. A. C. Kail, U.S.N., president; B. F. Rurey, general manager; F. S. Dowdy, advertising manager; C. Baker, musical director; W. E. Thoneson, treasurer; A. S. Freedman, business manager; L. Hauck, property manager; A. Falk, pianist; G. C. Armstrong, interlocutor. Circle: Wagnum, Wells, Powell, Turner, Warren, Jones, Horwood, Barker, Turner, Lowry, Murphy, Siewert, Danielson, Burr, Gottschalk, Smith, Smith, Reuling. Ends: Murphy, Dougherty, Durgin, Corby, Gifford, Rurey.

The Curtis turbine has received its first trial in a new British cruiser, the Bristol, and the results have exceeded anticipations, the Scientific American says. At the full power eight-hour trial the mean power was 24,275 shaft horsepower, and the mean speed on the measured mile was 26.84 knots, which constitutes the Bristol the fastest vessel of her class in the British navy. At full power the water consumption was 12.2 pounds per shaft horsepower per hour for the main turbines only.

According to previous arrangements, new 12-inch guns are being placed in the Connecticut, Minnesota and New Hampshire. The work on the Connecticut is being done at the New York Yard, on the Minnesota at Philadelphia and on the New Hampshire at Norfolk. The new guns are hooped to the muzzle and have a number of other improvements over those guns removed. The old guns are not regarded as defective, but most of them are so worn that they no longer shoot true enough to come up to the standard of the Navy.

#### TO ORGANIZE A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

In the Senate April 10, 1911, Mr. Warren reintroduced as S. 312 his bill offered to the last Congress, "To provide for raising the Volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual war."

The bill declares that all sound male citizens between 18 and 45 constitute the national forces with exceptions prescribed by law. The organized and active forces are the Regular Army and the National Guard. These forces may be augmented by Congress in time of war by Volunteers whose enlistment is to be limited to the period of war, and who are to be distributed in proportion to population. The Volunteers shall be called out by proclamation by the President, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, as may be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and receiving into the Service the men called for: Provided, That the power to organize shall include the power to provide the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of all grades and classes, including trained nurses, male and female, that may be necessary in the various arms, corps and departments.

The Volunteer forces shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders governing the Regular Army; and the organization shall be the same as that of the Regular Army, with brigades and divisions and such higher units as he may deem necessary.

The staff of the commander of an army, of a field army, of a division, and of a brigade shall consist of his authorized personal staff and of such other staff officers as may be authorized by the President and assigned thereto. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all field, staff, company and medical officers required to effect the organization of units less than a brigade, the total number in each grade, including those of the Regular Army and National Guard, not to exceed one brigadier general for every 4,000 enlisted men in service, one major general for every 12,000, one lieutenant general for each field army of not less than 40,000 men, and one general for each territorial army of not less than 100,000 men. Appointments below the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Volunteer forces shall be by commission in an arm of the Service and not by commission in any particular regiment; and officers in each arm of the Service shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the War Department.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of Volunteer staff officers of the proper grades for such corps and departments as he may find necessary, not to exceed the ratio of one officer to 200 enlisted men, no officer above the grade of colonel to be appointed under the provisions of this section.

In appointing originally the Volunteer officers authorized in this act, and in all subsequent promotions and appointments of Volunteer officers, the President may select them from the Regular Army, from the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, and, upon the recommendation of the various Governors, from the Organized Militia of the several states and territories, and from the country at large: Provided, That in appointments from the country at large preference shall be given those who have had honorable service in the Regular

Army, the National Guard, or the Volunteer forces, or who have been graduated from educational institutions in which military instruction is compulsory, and to those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903. That Regular Army officers appointed as officers of Volunteers under this act shall not thereby vacate their Regular Army commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing.

The temporary vacancies created in the Regular Army through appointments of its officers to higher Volunteer rank, may be filled by the temporary appointment and promotion, with Volunteer ranks, of the remaining officers of the regular corps, or department in the order of their seniority therein: Provided, That vacancies remaining thereafter at the bottom of the regimental corps, or department lists may be filled temporarily with Volunteer officers of such number and grade as shall sustain each arm, corps and department at its full authorized commissioned strength.

In time of war all organizations of the Regular, National Guard and Volunteer forces shall be recruited and maintained as near their prescribed strength as practicable. To maintain the National Guard organizations in the Service of the United States at their maximum strength, the recruiting rendezvous and depots in any state or territory may, at the request of the Governor thereof, enlist and train recruits for the National Guard organizations in the Service of the United States from that state.

In the organization of the recruiting system the President is authorized to employ, with full pay and allowances, retired officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list, or, in the case of enlisted men, with increased non-commissioned rank, or he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and employ them with increased Volunteer commission ranks. Retired officers and enlisted men while employed shall not be eligible for transfer to the field units, but shall receive the full pay and allowances, and, upon the termination of the duty, or upon muster out, as Volunteers, the officers and men shall revert to their retired status.

All officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army. Volunteer enlisted men in the quartermaster's department and subsistence department to receive the same pay and allowances of corresponding grades in the Engineer Corps.

The commander of a division or separate brigade is authorized to appoint, from time to time, military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the Volunteer forces to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said forces within his command.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Warrington, arrived at Newport, R.I., April 11.  
Petrel, arrived at Guantánamo, Cuba, April 12.  
Vicksburg, arrived at San Pedro, Cal., April 12.  
Idaho and Mississippi, arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, April 12.  
Louisiana, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 12, for steaming trials.

Roe, arrived at Solomon's Island, Md., April 12.  
Terry, sailed from Annapolis, Md., April 12 for Solomon's Island, Md.

Leonidas, Uncas, Lebanon and New Hampshire, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 12.

Yankton, arrived at the navy yard, New York, April 13.

Culgoa, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 13, for the navy yard, New York.

Saratoga, New Orleans and Albany, sailed from Manila, P.I., April 13, for Shanghai, China.

Panama, arrived at Cristóbal, Canal Zone, April 13.

Rhode Island, Nebraska, Georgia and Virginia, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 13.

Kansas, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Smith, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, April 13, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Louisiana, arrived Hampton Roads April 13.

Potomac, sailed April 14 from Norfolk for Charleston, S.C.

Patapsco, sailed from the navy yard, Norfolk, April 13, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 5, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Charles J. Badger to be a rear admiral from March 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Charles C. Marsh to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, an additional number, to be a captain from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. William J. Maxwell to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. William S. Smith, an additional number, to be a captain from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Edward E. Capehart to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine, an additional number, to be a captain from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Comdr. Emil Theiss, an additional number, to be a captain from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Comdr. Spencer S. Wood to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders, to fill Vacancies.

Urban T. Holmes, from Feb. 15, 1911.

Matt H. Signor, from March 4, 1911.

Charles B. McVay, Jr., from March 4, 1911.

Lucius A. Bostwick, from March 4, 1911.

Julian L. Latimer, from March 4, 1911.

De Witt Blamer, from March 4, 1911.

John K. Robison, from March 4, 1911.

Arthur L. Willard, from March 4, 1911.

Henry C. Kuenzli, from March 8, 1911.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 9, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Allen Buchanan to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 15, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Edward B. Fenner to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 18, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 29, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign John E. Pond to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 18, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns:

William C. Barker, Jr., Robert L. Ghormley, William L. Calhoun, Walter W. Loughborough, William A. Glassford, Jr., Herbert B. Rice, Thomas Withers, Jr., Leo F. Welch, Harry L. Pence, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, Wolcott E. Hall, Fred M. Perkins, Frank H. Roberts, Lewis D. Causey, Francis M. Robinson, Randolph P. Scudder, Charles C. Hartigan, George A. Alex-

ander, Edwin B. Woodworth, Wilson E. Madden, James P. Olding, Sherwood A. Tafnder, John S. McCain, Ronan C. Grady, Harold Jones, Albert S. Rees, Frank N. Eklund, Claude A. Bouvillian, William B. Howe and Jefferson B. Goldman.

Mds. Francis J. Comerford and Paul E. Speicher to be ensigns in the Navy from June 6, 1910, to fill vacancies.

Surg. Albert M. D. McCormick to be a medical inspector from Feb. 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

P.A. Surg. Uly R. Webb to be a surgeon from Jan. 7, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

P.A. Surg. Charles M. Oman to be a surgeon from Feb. 8, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

P.A. Surg. Robert A. Bachmann to be a surgeon from Feb. 27, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Surg. Dallas G. Sutton to be a passed assistant surgeon from Nov. 29, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason to be a naval constructor, with rank of lieutenant commander, from March 4, 1911.

The following assistant naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be assistant naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant from March 4, 1911: Allan J. Chantry, Jr., Whitford Drake and Gary G. Knox.

First Lieut. Arthur B. Owens to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Nov. 6, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

First Lieut. Gerard M. Kincaide to be a captain in the Marine Corps, to fill a vacancy occurring March 25, 1911, and to take rank from Feb. 10, 1911.

Tracy G. Hunter, Jr., Ga., to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Capt. Norman G. Burton, assistant quartermaster, Marine Corps, to be an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of major from Feb. 11, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

First Lieut. Jeter R. Horton to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of captain from March 29, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

First Lieut. Bennett Puryear, Jr., to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of captain from April 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Btsn. Frank Miller to be a chief boatswain from May 16, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

The following boatswains to be chief boatswains from Feb. 4, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as boatswains:

John Danner, Harry Williams, James F. Hopkins, Charles Schonborg, Alexander Stuart, William Derrington and Frank D. Blakely.

Guns. Richard H. Cheney and Constantine Clay to be chief gunners from Feb. 4, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as gunners.

Gun. Roderick M. O'Connor to be a chief gunner from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as a gunner.

Machs. George Growney and John R. Burkhardt to be chief machinists from Dec. 29, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as machinists.

Mach. Louis R. Ford to be a chief machinist from Jan. 1, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.

Mdn. William H. Walsh to be an ensign from March 3, 1911.

P.A. Paymr. Edwin M. Hacker to be a passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, from Oct. 23, 1907, to rank next after P.A. Paymr. Thom Williamson, Jr.

Asst. Engr. Michael H. Plunkett, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), on the retired list, to be a passed assistant engineer, with rank of lieutenant, on the retired list, from March 4, 1911.

Chief Gun. Charles B. Magruder, ranking with, but after, ensign, on the active list, to be a chief gunner, ranking with, but after, Lieutenant (junior grade), on the retired list, from April 28, 1911, the date upon which he will be transferred to the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 6, 1911.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Gustav Kaemmerling, an additional number in grade, to be a captain from March 4, 1911, with the officer next below him.

The following lieutenant commanders to be commanders from March 4, 1911, to fill vacancies:

Carl T. Vogdesong, John R. Edie and Clark D. Stearns.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from March 4, 1911, to fill vacancies:

Halford R. Greenlee and Charles M. Austin.

Ensign Alexander S. Wadsworth, Jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 13, 1911.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Charles E. Courtney and Edward C. Kalbfus.

Captain to be a major, Marine Corps: Randolph C. Berkeley.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 7.—Ensign E. A. Ewing detached duty Smith, and granted leave two months.

Ensign C. C. Clark detached duty Maryland; to duty Princeton.

Surg. F. C. Cook to duty in command of the naval hospital, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

P.A. Surg. G. D. Hale detached duty Idaho; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. D. Manchester detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.; to duty naval hospital, naval training station, North Chicago, Ill.

P.A. Surg. W. B. Smith orders March 17, 1911, modified; to duty naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. C. F. Ely detached duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty naval station, Guam, M.I.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown detached duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., and will wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. W. N. Hughes detached duty Dixie; to duty as pay officer of the Torpedoboat Flotilla, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paymr. A. G. Hearne detached duty as assistant to the pay officer under instruction on board Dixie; to duty as pay officer Dixie.

Capt. J. L. Jones to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk J. T. Mulcahy appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Dixie, revoked.

Note.—Commander F. H. Sherman, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1911.

APRIL 8.—Ensign W. H. Lee detached duty as aid on staff, commander 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Minnesota; to duty Lancaster, connection crew Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Surg. K. Ohnsorg detached duty Prairie; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. D. D. V. Stuart, Jr., detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty Idaho.

Chief Mach. W. C. Gray detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Mach. G. Williams detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. J. Fuller detached duty Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott detached duty Glacier; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. J. Morrison detached duty Georgia; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. T. O'Donnell detached duty New Hampshire; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. F. J. Korte detached duty Idaho; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. C. C. Holland detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Mississippi.

Chief Mach. A. V. Kettels detached duty Vermont; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. L. Grossenbaker detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Panther.

Chief Mach. B. F. Beers detached duty Hartford; to duty Minnesota.

Mach. F. R. Barker detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Maryland.

Mach. F. T. Lense detached duty Maryland; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. F. Krainek detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Maryland.

Mach. W. M. Shipley detached duty Wabash; to duty Georgia.

Mach. R. H. Bush detached duty Franklin; to duty Idaho.

Mach. J. R. Likens detached duty Minnesota; to home and wait orders.

Mach. C. O. Hathaway detached duty Franklin; to duty Vermont.

Mach. R. B. Sanford detached duty Franklin; to duty New Hampshire.

Mach. A. B. Reinhart detached duty Mississippi; to home and wait orders.

Mach. D. R. Shackford detached duty Franklin; to duty Mississippi.

Mach. Z. A. Sherwin detached duty Pennsylvania; to home and wait orders.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Manila, P.I., April 6, 1911.

Asst. Surg. H. W. B. Turner detached duty Barry and Asiatic Torpedo Fleet; to duty Olongapo.

Chief Carp. H. T. Newman and Btsn. E. Sweeney detached duty Cavite, P.I., and continue duty Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Mach. P. B. Cosine detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

P.A. Surg. M. H. Ames detached duty Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.; to temporary duty Albany.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached duty Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.; to temporary duty Saratoga.

Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart detached duty Mohican; to duty Barry.

Gen. J. E. Orton detached duty Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Carp. R. E. Wilkinson detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Rainbow.

APRIL 10.—Capt. A. B. Willits detached duty as inspector of machinery, work New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. H. E. Kimmel detached duty Louisiana; to duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C., as assistant director of target practice and engineering competitions.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Mears detached duty Franklin; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty Supply.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Pratt, J. G. O'Melvena and J. J. O'Malley, detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Crow detached duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Toulon detached duty Supply; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. H. Hempstone detached temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Vermont, under instruction.

Chief Gun. C. B. Babson detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty command Navjo.

Gen. T. C. Webster detached duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 11.—Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh detached duty Washington; to special duty, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign L. F. Thibault detached duty Vermont; to duty Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., connection fitting out Walkie, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign A. M. Cohen detached duty Kansas; to duty Burrows.

Mdsn. T. N. Alford detached duty Colorado; to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Madsn. to duty on board when placed in commission.

Mdsn. H. R. Van de Boe orders of March 31, 1911, revoked; detached duty California; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for observation and report.

Mdsn. C. H. Maddox detached duty Michigan; to duty Bailey.

Mdsn. E. L. Ellington detached duty California; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for observation and report.

A.A. Surg. B. Elmore to duty Marine Recruiting Office, District of the Pacific Coast, Seattle, Wash.

Chief Carp. E. L. Kempton to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

APRIL 12.—Comdr. H. Phelps to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., for G.C.M. duty.

Midshipman P. B. Haines detached duty Georgia; to duty Trippie.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott orders of April 8, 1911, modified; detached duty Glacier; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

APRIL 13.—Lieut. T. R. Kurty detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Castine, as aid to commander, U.S. Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

Lieut. C. E. Wood detached duty Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. B. McCleary detached duty Davis; to duty Farragut.

Ensign H. G. Donald detached duty Fox; to duty Farragut.

Ensign J. W. Lewis detached duty command Davis; to duty West Virginia.

Midshipman H. T. Smith detached duty West Virginia; to duty Hopkins.

Naval Constr. R. Stocker detached duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., as construction officer.

Naval Constr. G. H. Rock detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Washington, D.C.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., as construction officer.

Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Ranger.

Paymr. Clerk J. O'Reilly appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Des Moines.

Paymr. Clerk A. M. Jones appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as fleet clerk, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., April 13, 1911.

Ensign H. B. Kelly detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to temporary duty Saratoga.

Ensign R. E. Hughes detached duty Villalobos; to duty Saratoga.

Ensign C. A. Woodruff detached duty Mindoro; to duty Pampanga.

Ensign H. D. McGuire detached duty Paragua; to duty Alabany.

Ensign F. Cogswell detached duty Decatur; to duty Villalobos.

Ensign C. E. Pugh discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign S. Cochran detached duty Saratoga; to duty Monadnock.

Midshipman D. E. Kemp detached duty Saratoga; to duty Monadnock.

Btsn. E. Heilman detached duty Monterey; to duty Monadnock.

Chief Gun. F. T. Applegate detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Monadnock.

Mach. F. R. King detached duty naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to duty Monadnock.

Pharm. R. F. S. Puck detached duty Naval Medical Supply Depot, Canacao, P.I.; to home.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 6.—Second Lieut. John Marston, 3d, to Boston, Mass., on temporary public duty.

APRIL 7.—Capt. A. B. Owens commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, to date from Nov. 6, 1910.

Capt. J. H. Horton, A.Q.M., commissioned an assistant quartermaster in the U.S. Marine Corps, with the rank of captain, to date from March 29, 1911.

Capt. Bennett Puryear, Jr., A.Q.M., commissioned an assistant quartermaster in the U.S. Marine Corps, with the rank of captain, to date from April 1, 1911.

APRIL 10.—Capt. R. C. Berkeley qualified for promotion.

APRIL 12.—Capt. C. H. Lyman orders of Feb. 23, 1911, modified; detached from headquarters U.S. Marine Corps on April 15, 1911.

First Lieut. E. B. Cole and 2d Lieut. C. W. Alger arrived in the United States and ordered to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 6.—First Lieut. W. H. Munter directed to report to the surgeon general, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S., for duty in connection with repairs to the Wistarria and to proceed with her when ready to Mobile, Ala.

APRIL 8.—First Lieut. P. W. Laurist granted five days' leave commencing April 15.

Cpt. J. C. Cantwell granted fifteen days' leave, en route to the Tuscarora.

Senior Capt. J. F. Wild granted five days' extension of leave.

Senior Capt. P. H. Uberroth granted ten days' extension of leave.

APRIL 10.—Capt. E. P. Bertholf granted ten days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen granted eleven days' extension of sick leave.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley granted ten days' leave commencing April 10.

APRIL 11.—Capt. R. O. Crisp granted ten days' extension of leave.

APRIL 12.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted four days' extension of leave.

Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger granted five days' leave commencing April 16.

Capt. S. M. Landrey granted fifteen days' leave.

Second Lieut. J. A. Alger directed to report on the Mo hawk for temporary duty on that vessel.

The following nominations for promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate April 5, 1911:

Second Lieut. Cecil M. Gabbett to be first lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1910, in place of Gamble, promoted.

Third Lieut. Roy Percival Munro to be second lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1910, in place of Gabbett, promoted.

The revenue cutters Seneca and Mohawk were among the vessels standing by to render aid to the steamer Princess Irene, which went aground at Fire Island April 6 in a fog, and rendered valuable assistance incident to getting the vessel off the shoals.

The revenue cutter Gresham towed into Boston April 7 the three-masted schooner J. Manchester Haynes, the long missing vessel thirty-nine days out from Brunswick, Ga., carrying a battered, bedraggled and almost famished crew. There was very little food and not a drop of fresh water aboard, the decks were almost awash and nearly every member of the crew was suffering from weakness due to lack of food and sleep.

There is considerable interest in the matter of the selection of a successor to Capt. Worth G. Ross, Chief of Division, R.C.S. No less than fourteen candidates are in the race, and from the general stir at the Treasury Department there seems to be an activity similar in character to that generally noticed at the capital of a state on the convening of the legislature which is to elect a U.S. senator, except none of the candidates have publicly opened and announced headquarters from which to direct a campaign. The date of final settlement of the appointment has not been announced as yet, and until the final closing of the matter each applicant may have a hope of finally landing the coveted position. Friends are to be seen making the rounds of the different offices where it is thought that a kindly word and a pleasant smile may add something to the chances of the candidate. Each of the applicants is well qualified for the place and would perform the duties of the position in a creditable manner.

The revenue cutter Apache in the Chesapeake station, has completed cleaning and overhauling at the Arundel Cove station and is ready for work. During the four months' winter cruising period from Dec. 1 to April 1, the Apache made 842 vessels in enforcing the navigation laws, reported 42 for violations of the laws and steamed 4,984 miles. During the same period four vessels that were aground were given assistance. The value of the vessel property which was assisted by the Apache is estimated at \$226,500. In addition to the above service a number of trips were made in the interest of the Department of Justice for the apprehension of persons charged with cruelty to their crews.

The revenue cutter Algonquin, which sailed from Baltimore a short time since for San Juan, Porto Rico, for service on that station, has arrived there, but owing to sickness among the crew it has been held at quarantine for ten days.

Under the authority of an Act of Congress for the construction of additional revenue cutters the Secretary of the Treasury in 1910 advertised for bids for said vessels, according to plans and specifications furnished by the Navy Department, but owing to certain provisions of the act, presumably the eight-hour labor clause, no bids were received. The Navy Department furnished estimates for the construction of the type of vessels required as to the cost at which the same could be built at the navy yard, but the estimates exceeded the amount of the appropriation, and therefore further action along this line was abandoned.

After this failure to secure bids for the cutters, as originally planned, some modification was made in the plans and specification and a second advertisement for bids was published, and on April 12 such bids as were received were opened at the office of the captain commanding, Revenue Cutter Service, and were as follows:

For one vessel ..... \$240,000

For two vessels with Scotch boilers ..... 476,000

For two vessels with W. & B. boilers ..... 480,000

The only bids received were from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

The amount of the appropriation for the additional revenue cutters is \$500,000, but it is necessary to have a sufficient amount in excess of the cost of construction to equip said vessels.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winans. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadel-

phia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 9, 1911.

No definite time having been set for the stay of the 15th Infantry in Texas, only three of the ladies have joined the regiment. Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Mrs. Sampson, who went shortly after the regiment left. The past week Mrs. Walter Scott left with her father, Mr. Power, and her two children for St. Paul and will spend the summer with Mr. Power on his farm. Mrs. D. E. Holley leaves on Sunday for St. Louis to visit friends. Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, has gone to Portland to be with her mother, and Mrs. Willis Ulane has taken her daughters to Fort Leavenworth, where her parents live. Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser has delayed her trip to the coast and is visiting friends in Sandy, near here. All the others are simply camping in their quarters and awaiting further orders.

Capt. William M. Brickett, U.S.M.C., has been made chief superintendent of the flying field at the international aviation meet being held here, at which Ely, Willard, Brookins and Curtiss are the "birdmen." Several military men are in attendance at the affair, notably Lieut. T. G. Elyson, who is especially interested in the hydroplane which Curtiss has given several tryouts on Salt Lake. The meet is a five days' affair, and is most successful so far, the aviators reaching an altitude of 9,126 feet, even in a high wind.

Lieut. Charles Hines, C.A.C., is here for a visit of a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hines, on his way to San Francisco, where he will be added to the Coast Artillery of the Department of California. Mr. Hines has just completed a special course at Fort Monroe, after his graduation from West Point last June.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 12, 1911.

Captain Vidmer, 11th Cav., arrived Wednesday for duty with the officers training for the London horse show, and is the guest of Captain Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Lee arrived last week and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. C. MacNeil.

Mrs. Leonard Wood has cards out for bridge, followed by a tea, on Wednesday, April 19.

The regular exhibition drills are over for the summer, but on last Friday evening an extra drill was given for the newsboys of Washington. Several hundred of them were present. Capt. H. H. Baily, Med. Corps, has had two calls recently to the engineer camp at Edsall, Va. One soldier was hit by a train and one accidentally shot; both men were seriously hurt, but are getting along nicely in the post hospital.

The Misses White, of Barnesville, Md., and Miss Clara Swift, of Washington, were guests of the Misses Garrard from Saturday to Monday.

Saturday evening an informal hop was given in the administration building. The guests were received by Mrs. Garrard and Mrs. Barnhardt. After the hop the Misses Garrard entertained on the 9th, was the guest of Lieutenant Foster. On Monday afternoon members of the Military Committee were at the riding hall watching the new thoroughbred jump. The committee and officers of the riding team went afterward to tea with Gen. and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. F. S. Foltz, who was confined to the house, is able to be out again. Miss Branham, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Seagraves, left Monday for a visit in Tennessee. Mrs. Seagraves left last night for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join Lieutenant Seagraves, who is camped near there.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood gave a riding party and breakfast on Sunday. Miss Helen Taft, Miss Marion Oliver, General Oliver, Colonel Greble and Major H. T. Allen were among those present.

Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 2d Cav., while here for examination on the 9th, was the guest of Lieutenant Foster. On Monday afternoon members of the Military Committee were at the riding hall watching the new thoroughbred jump. The committee and officers of the riding team went afterward

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 13. Mr. Culverson.—Resolved. That it is the sense of the Senate that the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia should be abrogated because of the discrimination by Russia between American citizens in the administration of the treaty.

S. 67. Mr. Dixon.—For the relief of Capt. Joseph Herring, U.S.A., retired.

S. 72. Mr. Dixon.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia. For Federal pay; text elsewhere.

S. 116. Mr. Du Pont.—That hereafter there shall be maintained at the U.S. Military Academy an engineer detachment, to consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two musicians, forty first class privates, and forty second class privates: Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Army now authorized by law.

S. 120. Mr. Burton.—To reopen the disallowed claims for reimbursement for expenses incurred by the Governors of the states and territories in aiding the United States to raise the Volunteer Army for the War with Spain.

S. 122. Mr. Newlands.—To create a board of river regulation, and to provide a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers \* \* \* and for the co-operation of Government services and bureaus with each other and with state, municipalities, and other local agencies.

S. 171. Mr. Oliver.—To place John W. Saville, passed assistant engineer, U.S.N., on the retired list with advanced rank.

S. 230. Mr. McCumber.—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy yards and parks and other premises owned or used by the U.S. Government.

S. 264. Mr. Nelson.—To amend Sec. 1875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide compensation of from \$60 to \$75 for superintendents of national cemeteries, except the superintendent of the Arlington Cemetery, whose compensation may be \$150 per month, at the discretion of the Secretary of War; and they shall also be furnished with quarters and fuel at the several cemeteries.

S. 268. Mr. Lodge.—To place Ensign John Tracey Edson on the Navy retired list with rank of lieutenant.

S. 290. Mr. Perkins.—To authorize the appointment of dental surgeons in the U.S. Navy. Same as H.R. 761.

## GRADED RETIREMENT, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

S. 291. Mr. Perkins.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had sixteen years' honorable service, he may, upon his own application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to two-fifths of the amount he is receiving at time his application is approved; after twenty years' honorable service, retirement on three-fifths pay; after twenty-five years' honorable service, retirement on three-fourths pay, plus \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.

Sec. 2. That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps has had ten years' honorable service, and less than sixteen years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the Service, he may, upon recommendation of a board, be placed upon the retired list with pay, to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit.

Sec. 3. That in computing the necessary service for retirement, all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

S. 304. Mr. Gallinger.—For a statue of Gen. James Miller, of Peterboro, N.H.

S. 305. Mr. Gallinger.—For a statue of Major Gen. John Stark in Manchester, N.H.

S. 310. Mr. Warren.—Relative to joint operations of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 311. Mr. Warren.—The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, U.S. magazine rifles and appendages therefor, not of the existing service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training, in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice. Appropriates \$100,000 annually for expenses incident to the promotion of rifle practice.

S. 312. Mr. Warren.—To provide for raising the Volunteer forces in time of actual or threatened war. (Text on another page.)

S. 313. Mr. Warren.—Relative to the exchange of certain properties between the insular government of Porto Rico and the War Department.

S. 314. Mr. Warren.—That the operation and maintenance by the Signal Corps of the Army of the Alaskan cable and telegraph system shall hereafter devolve upon the P.O. Department and estimates for support for the year beginning July 1, 1912, shall be included with other estimates of the P.O. Department. Pending transfer until the P.O. Department is fully prepared to operate the lines, not to exceed four officers of the Signal Corps and such enlisted men of that corps as may be deemed necessary by the Postmaster General shall, with the approval of the Secretary of War, be assigned to duty with the P.O. Department, and while so serving shall receive the pay and allowances to which they are entitled by law; and such civilian employees now connected with the Alaskan cable and telegraph service as may be necessary shall be transferred to the P.O. Department, and their compensation and allowances shall continue as at present until otherwise provided by law.

S. 315. Mr. Warren.—That hereafter military attachés while serving on duty abroad shall have the rank of colonel, and while serving in duty at legations abroad shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel: Provided, That all officers serving as military attachés shall continue to receive the same pay and allowances which they receive under existing law, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to increase such pay or allowances.

S. 316. Mr. Warren.—That Sec. 4843 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out the paragraph which reads: "Second. Civilians employed in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments of the Army who may be, or may hereafter become, insane while in such employment, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Second. Civilians employed by the several staff departments of the Army who may be, or may hereafter become, insane in such employment, and who have no legal residence at any place within the territorial limits of the United States."

S. 478. Mr. La Follette.—Relating to Navy retirements.

S. 549. Mr. Jones.—Awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, U.S.M.C.

S. 587. Mr. Guggenheim.—To authorize the President to appoint Col. James W. Pope, assistant quartermaster general, to the grade of brigadier general in the U.S. Army, and place him on the retired list.

S. 588. Mr. Guggenheim.—Authorizing the appointment of M. J. Hogan, captain, U.S. Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H. Res. 15. Mr. Sheppard.—To investigate expenditures in the War Department.

H. Res. 16. Mr. Sheppard.—To investigate expenditures in the Navy Department.

H. Res. 25. Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—Requesting the President of the United States to submit a statement to the House showing the cost which has accrued to the Government of the United States, from the beginning of, and as the result of the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

H. Res. 33. Mr. Rainey.—To investigate the Panama purchase.

H. Res. 34. Mr. Sulzer.—To terminate the treaty between Russia and the United States.

H. Res. 16. Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To regulate and control the use of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. Provides for a board consisting of one expert each

from the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, three experts representing the commercial wireless telegraph and wireless telephone interests and one scientist versed in electric wave telegraphy and telephony.

H.J. Res. 29. Mr. Berger.—Concerning the Mexican situation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H.J. Res. 30. Mr. Bartholdt.—That hereafter no enlisted man in the service of the United States, the Army and Navy, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be detailed, ordered or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life for emolument, hire or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades or professions.

H.J. Res. 32. Mr. Grist.—Directing the Commission on Universal Peace to report upon a plan for commemorating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

H.J. Res. 33. Mr. Grist.—Creating a commission to consider and report upon a plan for the promotion of universal peace among nations by commemorating the 100th anniversary of the treaty of Ghent.

H.J. Res. 34. Mr. Boehne.—Authorizing the Chief Engineers of the U.S. Army to prepare plans and specifications for docks in certain cases.

H.R. 20. Mr. Bartholdt.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901. (This bill would restore the Army canteen.)

H.R. 256. Mr. Calder.—For the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired.

H.R. 257. Mr. Carlin.—To place on the retired list of the Navy Surg. I. W. Kite, with rank of medical inspector.

H.R. 649. Mr. Weeks.—To appoint a professor of mathematics in the Navy.

H.R. 650. Mr. Weeks.—To appoint and retire late Ensign John Tracey Edson as lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 682. Mr. Wilson, of Illinois.—To appoint Edgar C. Sturges, captain in the Army and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 715. Mr. Austin.—Requiring the U.S. flag to be displayed at educational institutions to which officers of the Army are assigned, at agricultural colleges or experiment stations receiving government aid and at ambassadors', ministers', consuls' and consul agents' offices.

H.R. 718. Mr. Austin.—For a monument to Gen. John Sevier.

H.R. 719. Mr. Austin.—That hereafter the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the several states shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank any mail matter to any government official or to any person correspondence not exceeding one ounce in weight upon official and departmental business.

H.R. 720. Mr. Austin.—To create a board to correct military records.

H.R. 726. Mr. Austin.—To erect an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.

H.R. 731. Mr. Austin.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor call," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War and who are now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

H.R. 735. Mr. Austin.—To make certain funds applicable in the payment of expenses of encampments of the Organized Militia.

H.R. 749. Mr. Bates.—For the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 758. Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To provide medals and bars for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on board the U.S. vessels of war Monitor, Cumberland and Congress at the time those vessels engaged the Merrimac off Newport News and Hampton Roads, Va., March 8 and 9, 1862, and those who served on board the U.S. ship Kearsarge at the time that vessel engaged the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, and for participants in other important naval engagements of the Civil War; where officers or men entitled to the benefits of this act are deceased medals awarded to them may be given to their heirs. Appropriates \$50,000.

## DENTAL SURGEONS, U.S. NAVY.

H.R. 761. Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To authorize the appointment of dental surgeons in the U.S. Navy. Provides for appointment of not more than thirty dental surgeons, to be part of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Sec. 2. One dental surgeon to have rank of lieutenant commander, four passed assistant dental surgeons rank of lieutenant and twenty-five assistant and acting assistant dental surgeons rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Sec. 3. Original appointments to be made by the Secretary of the Navy in the grade of acting assistant dental surgeon, and shall be citizen between twenty-four and thirty-two years of age, graduated from standard medical or dental college and pass prescribed examinations.

Sec. 4. At end of three years from passage of this act all acting assistant dental surgeons with two or more years' service under their original appointment shall undergo examinations for commissions as assistant dental surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Sec. 5. At end of three years from the date of the above examinations all assistant dental surgeons shall undergo examinations for promotion to fill the four vacancies in grade of passed assistant dental surgeon.

Sec. 6. At end of five years from the date of these examinations the senior officer in the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon shall undergo examinations for promotion to fill the theretofore existing vacancy in the grade of dental surgeon. Provided, That if said officer be found not qualified the provisions of this action shall apply successively in order of rank to the other officers of lower seniority in said grade of passed assistant dental surgeon.

Sec. 7. After competitive examinations provided for in Sec. 3 of this act have been held, acting assistant dental surgeons thereafter appointed shall serve a probationary period of three years and then undergo examinations for commissions as assistant dental surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade); Provided, That all promotions among said dental surgeons other than the promotions provided for in the three next preceding sections shall be made in the same manner and under the same relative conditions, so far as applicable, as now are or may hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of law for officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Sec. 8. If any acting assistant dental surgeon shall fail upon the examinations prescribed in Secs. 4 and 7 of this act he shall be honorably discharged from the Naval Service, and the appointment of an acting assistant dental surgeon may be revoked at any time in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 9. All appointees authorized by this act shall take rank and precedence same as in case of appointees to Medical Corps of Navy, and shall not exercise command over persons in the Navy other than dental surgeons and such enlisted men as may be detailed to assist them.

Sec. 10. Pay and allowances same as for officers of corresponding rank and length of service in Medical Corps of Navy. Provided, That acting assistant surgeons in the Navy shall receive same pay and allowances as now or hereafter provided by law for assistant surgeons in the Navy.

Sec. 11. Retirements under same conditions as for officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy; Provided, That Sec. 1445, Revised Statutes, U.S., shall not be applicable to the officers herein authorized: And provided further, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of this act.

Sec. 12. All appointments authorized by this act, except appointment of acting assistant dental surgeons, shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H.R. 762. Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—For the equipment of Army posts with life launches.

H.R. 771. Mr. Madden.—To incorporate the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H.R. 774. Mr. Weeks.—For the appointment and compensation of professors and instructors at the Naval Academy.

H.R. 1208. Mr. Weeks.—Granting thirty working days' leave of absence in each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, to certain employees at U.S. arsenals, proving grounds and supply stations.

H.R. 1224. Mr. Ansberry.—For a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at Defiance, Ohio.

H.R. 1234. Mr. Calder.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the commissioned grades of chief boatswain and chief gunner and chief carpenter in the Navy.

H.R. 1235. Mr. Calder.—For the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel.

H.R. 1236. Mr. Sullivan.—For the erection of an equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N.H.

H.R. 1237. Mr. Sullivan.—Making an appropriation toward the construction of a drydock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

H.R. 1262. Mr. Garner.—To repeal Secs. 1104 and 1108, Revised Statutes, edition of 1878. (These are the statutes which require that two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry shall be composed of colored enlisted men.)

H.R. 1308. Mr. Hobson.—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on board vessels and in navy yards and naval stations.

## FOR A COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

H.R. 1309. Mr. Hobson.—To establish a Council of National Defense. That there is hereby established a Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretary of War, who shall be president of the council, the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, the aid for operations of the fleet of the Navy, the president of the Army War College and the president of the Navy War College.

Sec. 2. That said council shall determine a general policy of national defense and shall recommend to the President, for transmission to Congress, such measures relating to the national defense as it shall deem necessary and expedient: Provided, That in time of war said council shall meet only upon the request of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. That said council shall meet at least once in each calendar year on such date or dates as it shall fix: Provided, That special meetings may be called by the president of the council except in time of war: And provided further, That any member of the Cabinet, any Senator, any Representative and any officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Militia may be called for consultation at any meeting of the council.

Sec. 4. Appropriates \$20,000 to be available until expended.

H.R. 1310. Mr. Hobson.—To encourage the development of the American merchant marine and to promote commerce and the national defense.

## AUXILIARY NAVY.

H.R. 1311. Mr. Hobson.—To provide for auxiliary vessels for the Navy. Authorizing contracts with American citizens for supplying vessels of American construction, ownership and registry and engaged in the foreign trades, suitable for service as naval auxiliaries, conforming to specifications prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy and divided into two classes, vessels conforming to specifications for scouts and auxiliary cruisers to be of the first class, and vessels conforming to specifications for transports and fleet colliers to be of the second class.

Sec. 2. Vessels of first class shall have a steaming radius of at least 3,000 nautical miles at a sustained speed not less than two knots superior to that of the fastest battleship of the U.S. Navy; all the officers and chief petty officers and one-half the petty officers and crew of vessels of this class shall be American citizens. The officers and chief petty officers of these vessels shall receive instructions with the Navy or with the Naval Militia for two weeks every other year; and these vessels with officers and crew shall be subject to call by the Secretary of the Navy for temporary service in the Navy for two weeks every other year, and during such service the owners shall receive agreed compensation.

Sec. 3. Vessels of second class shall have a steaming radius using bunker coal of not less than 4,000 miles at a sustained sea speed not less than two knots superior to the highest cruising speed prescribed in the U.S. Navy for cruising in squadrons, and shall be capable of delivering not less than 10,000 tons of cargo coal at the limit of the steaming radius, or shall be able to transport not less than 3,000 Marines or Infantry, with the standard accommodations of the U.S. Army, and over a sea distance of not less than 10,000 nautical miles at a sustained speed of not less than fourteen knots.

Secs. 4, 5 and 6 relate to contracts and compensation.

H.R. 1314. Mr. Wilson.—To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

H.R. 1326. Mr. Carlin.—To construct a direct road to the National Cemetery at Arlington.

H.R. 1330. Mr. Carlin.—To protect the monuments already erected on the battlefields of Bull Run, Va., and other monuments that may be there erected. Appropriated \$50,000 for purchase of land.

H.R. 1333. Mr. Bates.—To regulate the compensation of skilled machinists in the Naval Gun Factory of the Washington Navy Yard. For time actually employed machinists of the first class to receive not less than fifty-two cents per hour, machinists of the second class forty-nine cents per hour, machinists of the third class forty-six cents per hour and machinists of the fourth class forty-three cents per hour: Provided, That not less than sixty per cent of machinists employed shall be of the first class.

H.R. 1619. Mr. Patten, of New York.—For relief of certain retired officers, Navy and Marine Corps.

H.R. 1632. Mr. Robinson.—For enlargement and improvement Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

H.R. 1635. Mr. Carlin.—For construction of a memorial and mortuary chapel in the Arlington National Cemetery.

H.R. 1636. Mr. Bartholdt.—Appropriating \$25,000 for a monument to Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Louis, Mo.

H.R. 1650. Mr. Moore.—For the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy yard, drydock and naval training station on or near Morgan's Point, in San Jacinto Bay, Texas.

H.R. 1669. Mr. Fuller.—To create in the War and Navy Departments a roll to be known as the volunteer and retired list, to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the Civil War.

H.R. 1698. Mr. Hay.—To decrease the expense and increase the efficiency of the staff service of the Army. Creating an Army Supply Corps. Full text published page 955, our issue of April 8.

H.R. 1739. Mr. Burnett.—To amend Sec. 4870, Revised Statutes, to provide compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.

H.R. 2594. Mr. Estopinal.—To appoint an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy.

H.R. 2600. Mr. Bates.—To commission ensigns at graduation.

H.R. 2904. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.—To amend the laws relative to American seamen, to prevent undermanning and unskilled manning of American vessels and to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine.

H.R. 2905. Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan.—To provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors or Marines who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine or China campaigns and who were not in the United States service on Jan. 11, 1905.

H.R. 2906. Mr. Dyer.—To provide campaign badges for officers and enlisted men who served honorably in the Army

of the United States, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, during the Spanish, Philippine or China campaigns, and who have not been awarded badges under existing orders of the War Department.

H.R. 2926, Mr. Hensley.—To extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and Feb. 6, 1907, to all state Militia and other organizations that were organized for the defense of the Union and co-operated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 2938, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—For the erection of a foundation and pedestal on ground in the city of Washington upon which to place a statue, to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, for Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

H.R. 2975, Mr. Sheppard.—Authorizing the detail of officers for inspection, instruction and observation of military and uniform rank organizations of fraternal societies.

H.R. 3131, Mr. Bartlett.—To place Austin J. Chapman on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 3971, Mr. Linthicum.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a floating steel drydock to be stationed within Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, Md.

H.R. 3990, Mr. Edwards.—Providing for a military high way between the city of Savannah, Ga., and Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

H.R. 4009, Mr. Howell.—For the establishment of a National Sanitarium for Disabled Soldiers at Becks Hot Springs, in the state of Utah.

H.R. 4022, Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.—To organize an Army corps to be known as the "Old Age Home Guard, U.S.A."

H.R. 4035, Mr. Slemp.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell.

H.R. 4348, Mr. Slemp.—To place on the retired list of the U.S. Navy late Mdsn. John Benton Ewald, with rank of ensign.

#### FEDERAL PAY FOR THE MILITIA.

S. 72, Mr. Dixon.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc. That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each state, territory, and the District of Columbia shall receive, in compensation for their services, other than at annual encampments, or in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers, including officers of the Medical Corps serving with troops five per centum and an additional five per centum to the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, five per centum; Provided, That each of such officers shall have performed at least seventy-five per centum of the duties prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his state or territory, or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, excepting for services hereinbefore excluded: Provided further, That no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each state, territory, and the District of Columbia shall receive, in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion, twenty per centum of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law, for attendance upon forty-eight drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his state or territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty: Provided, That no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty such drills or equivalent military duty: Provided further, That the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above: And provided further, That no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he shall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the Service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course or such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board.

Sec. 3. That all disbursements under the provisions of the preceding section shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of June and December of each year.

Sec. 4. That stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Sec. 5. That all moneys required to meet the disbursements provided for in this act shall be payable out of any public moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board may prescribe, and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and has not agreed to render military service to the United States for such period of time as the term of his enlistment or commission provides for, unless sooner relieved by order of the Secretary of War for the reason that his services are no longer required: Provided further, That any officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia who, having received pay under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses, under any pretext whatsoever, to present himself for muster when called into the service of the United States, shall be subject to trial by court-martial as now provided by law for Militia in the service of the United States, and upon conviction shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of desertion and punished as such court-martial shall direct: And provided further, That when called into service of the United States, officers and enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army.

Sec. 6. That length of service in the Organized Militia shall be considered in determining the amount of pay of all officers and enlisted men thereof, the same as if said service had been in the Regular Army.

#### FORT TOTTEN NOTES.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 12, 1911.

The coming of spring was celebrated here on Thursday last by the first outdoor band concert of the year, held in front of the commanding officer's quarters. The parade ground is now dry enough for guard mount, but parades are as yet omitted, there being only two companies here. The hop scheduled for Friday was held, despite our fewness in numbers. Nearly everyone attended, and this made the number present almost a dozen. Though small, the hop was most enjoyable.

Miss Weisel, sister of Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., spent Thursday on the post as the guest of Mrs. Brigham. She and her mother are contemplating occupying quarters on the post, as Lieutenant Weisel is on duty in the Philippines. Miss Brown spent Friday with Mrs. Dunsbury and attended the hop. Lieut. Robert Walsh, C.A.C., spent a few hours on the post last week, en route from Fort Monroe to his new station in Boston Harbor. Captain Brigham returned Monday from witnessing the target practice of the Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. Totten joined the garrison permanently on Saturday last,

having previously selected the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Cole. Captain Steele is to occupy the other side of this set, made vacant by the departure of Captain Spinks. Mrs. J. W. Thomas, of Nashville, Tenn., has been visiting Major and Mrs. Kessler, who entertained delightfully in her honor at bridge on Monday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Totten and Captain Brigham, the consolation prize falling by lot to Mrs. Brigham. At a late hour a dainty salad course was served. It developed during the evening that this was also the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Major and Mrs. Kessler, and they received many good wishes for future pleasant anniversaries.

First Sergt. William Nicholson, retired, Battery N, 6th Art., died at his home in Flushing and was buried there to-day with military honors. Pall-bearers, firing squad and funeral escort, with musicians, were sent from this post.

Gunnery examinations are now in progress. A change in instruction orders to provide for additional infantry drill, makes these examinations come much earlier than heretofore.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 13, 1911.

There are 150 vacancies now in the corps of midshipmen in the Naval Academy, with 194 more to be made when the first class graduates in June. These will be largely filled in the April and June examinations. The first begins on Tuesday next. One of the reasons for these many vacancies is the omission of the September examinations. In former years one examination took place in May and one in September, and, if a candidate failed mentally in May, he could be re-examined in September. Now, he is allowed but one examination a year, and, if a candidate fails in April, unless he has had alternates preparing with him, another new candidate could not well prepare himself to pass the examinations in June. There is a good reason for closing the annual examinations in June: the breaking in, during the summer months, of the large membership of the new fourth class before the regular academic year begins in October.

Comdr. R. E. Coontz, commandant of midshipmen, will command the practice cruise of the midshipmen. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson will command the Iowa, the flagship; Comdr. L. M. Nulton, the Indiana, and Comdr. G. R. Marvell, the Massachusetts.

A number of midshipmen have been summoned before the Anne Arundel Grand Jury to give testimony relating to purchases of liquor in Annapolis. The investigation is likely to bring out the names of all midshipmen who have purchased liquor from the proprietors included in the inquiry, and while the law will punish liquor dealers who sell to minor midshipmen, the Naval Academy authorities will take in hand the conduct of those midshipmen, over age, who have indulged in the use of intoxicants. It is not an exceptional matter to have midshipmen before the Grand Jury. This has been done over and over again.

A big squad of former Naval Academy field and track stars who are now attached to the Atlantic Fleet are quartered at the Academy and are training for the competition against the present Academy team, which will take place next Saturday. Those here are Ensigns Emmet, Rankin, Burg, McConnell, Decker and Lee Bourgeois, and Graduate Midshipman Robertson, Roberts, Donelson, Reinicke, Nicholas, Stolz, Niles, Chevalier, J. H. Smith and Flanigan. A number of the graduates are still holders of the Academy records in certain events, and they have been getting in shape at Quantanamo, Cuba.

The monument to be unveiled here on April 18 to the soldiers and sailors of France who died in the cause of American Independence has been erected. It stands fifteen feet high, and is of white marble. The width of the shaft is five feet. A tablet, by Maxwell Miller, of Baltimore, shows fame holding a scroll in her hand, with her feet on a wreath of immortelles. In the distance is seen a file of soldiers passing in review, and the masts of a ship appear in the offing. President Taft will attend the unveiling and, after the ceremony, will visit the Naval Academy and review the brigade of midshipmen. This will be the first visit of President Taft to Annapolis. The ceremonies are held incident to the annual convention of the Sons of Revolution, held that week in Washington.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, who was in Annapolis last week, has gone to New York to meet her daughter, Mme. Camperio, wife of the former naval attaché of the Italian Embassy in Washington. Mme. Camperio will remain in this country about six weeks, and upon her return to Italy will be accompanied by Mrs. Terry, who has closed her home in Washington indefinitely. Miss Frances Edward-Smith and Miss Laurie Edward-Smith, of Washington, spent the week-end at Annapolis as the guests of Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Nancy S. Williams, U.S.N. The informal hop last week was not largely attended, owing, doubtless, to the Lenten season. Mrs. Bryan, wife of Commander Bryan, U.S.N., assisted by Mdm. R. M. Griffin, first class, received Miss Suesser, wife of Pharmacist Saussar, at the Naval Hospital, left Saturday, with her two small children, Mayme and Canfield, for her home in the state of Washington, to visit her father on his ranch for about six months.

Miss Betty Revelle, of this city, christened the new eight-oar shell that the midshipmen lately received. Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Capt. W. F. Worthington, esq., of Annapolis, and wife of Capt. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., is visiting her uncle, Eugene Worthington, esq., of Annapolis. The American Seamen's Friend Society, of New York city, after their custom of years, on Sunday presented to the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy copies of the Bible. The secretary of the society, Rev. Dr. G. McP. Hunter, preached the sermon. The number of graduates is 194; 153 accepted a copy of the revised version (American) of the Bible, and five copies of the Douay version. Students having Bibles or not desiring them were to receive a religious work, and thirty-six received Hugh Black's book, "Work." The midshipmen choir rendered fine music, the selections being "Veni, Exultemus Domino," "Te Deum Laudamus" and "Benedictus."

May 11 has been designated by the Daughters of the Revolution for the dedication of the bronze panel they have presented to the Naval Academy, which will be erected in memory of the American seamen who on ships-of-war and privateers fought valiantly for the independence of the United States, which they did so much to win. The pane is 10 feet high and 4 feet 9 inches broad.

Notwithstanding low temperature and wet grounds, Pennsylvania State exhibited some snappy baseball here Saturday afternoon, and defeated the midshipmen by 10 to 1. Hard hitting was the biggest element in the victory, the first baseman of the visitors making two-triples and two singles in his first four times at the bat. The Navy nine were: Osborne, 1b.; Strickland, r.f.; Abbott, 2b.; Ridgely, Moss, s.s.; Vaiden, 3b.; Seibert, 1b.; Cochran, c.; McReavy, c.f.; Anderson, Vinson, p.

The midshipmen outscored the lacrosse twelve from Cornell at every point on April 6 and won by 12 to 0. Gray Hill and McDonald played particularly good lacrosse for the Navy. The local team was vastly superior to the visitors in speed and consistency of attack and in its defensive work. The Navy team: La Mountain, Hamilton, Douglas, Gillmore, Davidson, Hill (c.), Wiltsie, McDonald, Saaborn, Gray, McKee, Ford.

The Naval Academy baseball nine exhibited excellent form Wednesday afternoon and won from Rutgers by 10 to 1. Vinson, a recruit of the pitchers' staff from the new fourth class, pitched his first full game and proved a find. He allowed but one single during the game. Only two of the visitors reached first, the other being given a pass, and not one reached second. Only four balls were knocked out of the diamond by the Rutgers men, and three of these were cared for by Navy fielders. Vinson was given perfect support by the team behind him, and

Cochran, who is taking Callahan's place while the latter is nursing a lame finger, did much better work than in Saturday's contest against Penn. State. The midshipmen batted better than at any time this season. In the fifth inning a double by Byers, single by Strickland, Ridgely, Vaiden and Cochran and a base on balls netted the locals five tallies and clinched the game. The Navy nine: Osborne, 1f.; Strickland, r.f.; Abbott, 2b.; Ridgely, s.s.; Vaiden, 3b.; Seibert, Wright, 1b.; Cochran, c.; Byers, c.f.; Vinson, p.

The midshipmen won another decisive victory at lacrosse Wednesday afternoon, the score against Lehigh being 7 to 2. The Navy piled up five goals in the first half, the visitors only one. In the second period, play was more rapid and each side scored tally. For the midshipmen McDonald played a fast and brilliant game at second attack. The Navy team work was splendid, and faster than Lehigh. In stick work and condition the teams were well matched. The Navy team: La Mountain, Hamilton, Douglas, Gilmore, Davidson, Thompson, Saaborn, Wiltsie, Hill, McDonald, Gray, Ford, McKee and Craig.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 13, 1911.

Owing to rainy weather the mid-week baseball game scheduled for April 5 with the University of Vermont was canceled. On Saturday, April 8, West Point played Lehigh, and met with the first defeat of the season. The weather was cold and disagreeable and both teams made many errors as a consequence. Lehigh scored two in the second inning, and the cadets three runs. They made no further score, however, and as the visitors added two runs in the fifth, and two more in the ninth inning, the result was a victory for Lehigh, with a score of 6-3. The West Point nine: Lyman, r.f.; Surles, l.f.; Whiteside, 3b.; Hyatt, 2b.; Cook, 1b.; Davenport, c.; Milliken, a.s.; Ulloa, c.f.; Riley, p.

Other games for the month: April 12, Lafayette; 15, Tufts; 19, Dartmouth; 22, Rensselaer Polytechnic; 26, Brown University. Tickets of admission will be required only for two games, with the Navy and the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. Requests for tickets for these games must be in the hands of the treasurer, Army Athletic Council, by May 15. The Navy game will take place on May 27; that with the 7th Regiment on May 30.

On April 6 the Reading Club met with Mrs. Glassford. "Absorption of Texas" was the paper read. Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Captain Morey and Mrs. J. S. Jones. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Darrah gave a bridge party of five tables in honor of Miss Gertrude Jones. The prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Gordon, Captain Jewett and Mr. Moore. On April 7 the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Robinson's. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner in honor of Miss Gertrude Jones; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieutenant Richardson and Captain Long. The dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Davis on the same evening were Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Manley's guests on the same evening were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and Capt. and Mrs. Kean. On Saturday Mrs. Jewett gave a dinner, the occasion having been the birthday of Captain Jewett. The guests were Major and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Barry and Lieutenant Farnum.

On Tuesday, April 4, the Cavalry officers stationed at West Point gave a dinner at the Officers' Mess in celebration of several promotions in their branch of the Service. Major Traub presided. Thirteen officers were actually present, Captain Henry, the only absentee, being considered as present in spirit, however. Capt. and Mrs. Henry are at Fort Myer, where he is preparing for the international horse show, to be held at Olympia in June. Mrs. Henry, sr., spent the past week at the post. On Wednesday the Tactical Department gave a dinner in honor of Captain Summerall and his successor, Captain McCloskey.

On the eve of his departure from West Point, where he has been stationed since 1905, Captain Summerall was tendered a review of the Corps of Cadets by order of Major General Barry. Captain and Mrs. Summerall and their son, Charles, left on Saturday. The Captain has a week's leave, which will be spent with friends in Brooklyn. Mrs. Summerall will then go to Washington, and Captain Summerall to the Texan border to join his battery. Captain Summerall's promotion to a majority, for which he has passed his examination, takes him to a battery, the latest station of which is Fort Myer. It is now serving on the Texan border.

During Holy Week services will be held at the Cadet Chapel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings and on Good Friday afternoon. The work in preparation for the new organ prevents more frequent services. On Palm Sunday, April 9, a very beautiful violin solo was given by Miss Barry during the offertory at the morning service. Large congregations have gathered at the Roman Catholic chapel to hear the Lenten addresses of the mission fathers, who annually visit the Point at this season.

Among week-end visitors have been Mrs. Collins, a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Barry; Miss Brooke, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sladen; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Hamilton, of Brooklyn, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg. Mrs. Campbell Hamilton and her two little daughters will make her sister a visit of some weeks. Major and Mrs. Henry C. Newcomer spent Sunday at the Point, accompanied by their younger son, on a visit to their son, Cadet Frederick Mears, 1st Cav. Mrs. Mears and their two little daughters, who have just come from Panama, will spend Lieutenant Mears's leave at the "Rocks," Highland Falls. Miss Painter, a cousin of Mrs. Farnum, has been visiting her for the past two weeks.

Lafayette defeated West Point in the baseball game played yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon by a score of 6-0. Fager, Lafayette, struck out fifteen men. Three times the cadets got a man to third, but Fager retired the side each time. In the seventh inning the visitors pounded Devore for four hits and scored four of their runs. Batteries: West Point, Devore, Riley, Lyman; Lafayette, Fager and Conover.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 10, 1911.

The horse ration tests being conducted at Fort Riley and at the experimental station at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and by breeders and farmers all over the country were made possible by the co-operation of Professor Kinzer, of the college, and Colonel Hoyle. The tests consist in feeding of various rations to groups of horses, with a view to ascertaining the most desirable as well as the cheapest feeds. Group No. 1 is being fed the regular Army forage ration, twelve pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of prairie hay, at a cost under prevailing prices of about nineteen cents per day per horse. There are seventeen other ration combinations under trial, the cheapest consisting of eight pounds of corn, two pounds of oats and one of alfalfa hay, costing fifteen cents, and the horses that are being fed on it are thriving. The test began Jan. 15 and will close June 15.

Mrs. W. P. Kendall has been quite ill for some weeks and has gone to a hospital in Buffalo for an operation.

Capt. and Mrs. Rhee and children left to-day for Texas to spend a month with Captain Rhee's family before going to the Philippines for station. Miss Gladys Booth arrived Saturday noon, to remain for some weeks with her mother at Carr Hall. She had been ill for ten days at a boarding school in Kansas City, where she has been studying very hard for graduation June 1.

Lieut. H. D. Higley gave a delightful dinner on Sunday in honor of his classmate, Lieut. T. G. Gottschalk, who was here for examination from Fort Leavenworth, other guests being Lieutenants Sands and King. A polo practice game, the first of the season, took place over at the bungalow, preparatory to next Monday's game with Junction City. The Tuesday Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Kennington, the prize-winners being Mesdames E. D. Hoyle, Freeman and McCann. Wednesday evening the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Guilfoyle's, prizes going to Mrs. Guilfoyle and Lieutenant Danford. Lieut. and Mrs. Pennington gave a dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. DeR. Hoyle, Miss McMahon, Lieutenants Lahm and Beard on Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Cassells entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, Colonel Van Deusen, of the Field Artillery, and Captain Westervelt. Lieutenant King was called away suddenly by the serious illness of his mother. He left at once for

Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Palmer gave a supper at the bungalow Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder chaperoned the guests including Miss Fanny Hoyle and Miss Mildred March. Lieutenant Sands, Sparks, Rumbough, Lewis and Gottschalk.

Lieutenant O'Donnell was quite badly hurt in the hall on Saturday in an exhibition ride for the new officers' class. The jumps were quite high and five horses fell.

Mrs. McMahon and daughter will remain at Riley until May 1 and will then go to Washington to join the Major.

#### FORT RILEY.

*Fort Riley, Kas., April 2, 1911.*

Col. and Mrs. Gaston have been guests for the past week of Major and Mrs. McDonald, 13th Cav. Mrs. Gaston left Saturday for New London, Conn., to be with her mother, Mrs. Haskin, wife of Gen. W. L. Haskin, retired, who is quite ill. Colonel Gaston will remain at Riley to take a ten weeks' course at the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. Hoyle had as her dinner guests Sunday Captain Westervelt, Miss Mildred March, Lieutenants Collins and Sands. Tuesday night there were very few people at the skating rink, but a number of people were at the Officers' Club for supper. Colonel Millar is the guest of Colonel Adams and will take the course at the Mounted Service School.

Captain Westervelt entertained at dinner last week for Major March, Mrs. Birnie, Miss Fickland, Miss Mildred March and Lieutenant Rumbough. On Tuesday Mrs. Hall entertained the Euchre Club, when prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Kennington and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Emery C. Hathaway spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Danford, this week. She will go from here to California to visit her parents.

Colonel Adams gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd and Captain Kilbreth. On Wednesday night about a dozen and a half post people were in town to see "The Muny and the Humming Bird," in which Gilmore took the leading part.

Lieut. and Mrs. Danford entertained the Bridge Club Thursday night, prizes going to Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Danford. Lieut. R. McT. Pennell, 6th F.A., has been detailed as quartermaster, Artillery Exchange, in place of Chaplain Brewster, relieved. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Magruder had Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Hoyle as their dinner guests Wednesday night. Col. G. Adams gave a handsome dinner Friday for Colonels Van Duzen, Day, Foster, Millar, Lockett, Major March, McMahon, McNair and Captain Westervelt.

Lieutenant Riggs, transferred from Infantry at Fort Leavenworth to the 6th Field Artillery, arrived Friday and is assigned to Battery D.

Mrs. Hoyle entertained with a delightful dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gaston. Other guests were Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. DeRussy Hoyle, Lieutenants Lahm and Graham. After dinner bridge was played, prizes going to Mrs. Guillefoyle, Colonel Gaston and Lieutenant Lahm. Major McMahon left Sunday for St. Louis, where he will be about a week inspecting the Field Artillery Militia. Lieut. and Mrs. Booker gave a lovely dinner on Saturday for Major March and Miss Fickland, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs.

There was a parade (dismounted) given on Saturday after inspection muster by the 6th Field Artillery in honor of Comsy. Sergt. John Garbe, who is placed on the retired list at his own request, after thirty-five years of honorable service.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, 7th Cav., left Friday for Fort Myer, where Lieutenant Johnston will remain for a couple of months training two horses for the trip to London in June. Major McDonald, 13th Cav., was relieved from the Cavalry examining board and ordered to Missouri to examine Cavalry Militia. Captain Kennington was detailed on the Cavalry examining board in his place. The Cavalry officers finished their examination on Saturday.

A delightful dinner was given Saturday night by the school bachelors of Arnold Hall, which includes Lieutenants Lahm, Martin, Paul, Sturgill, Collins and Potter, in honor of Lieut. E. F. Graham, 10th Cav. Other guests were Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Miss Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Lieutenant Graham leaves Sunday for Fort Myer, where he will train two horses, which he will ride in London in June.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

*Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 8, 1911.*

There is such a lot doing at the post that it is hard to decide which are the most enjoyed, the small informal affairs, which occur so often, or the larger functions, which are frequent in spite of the Lenten season. A large card party given by Capt. and Mrs. Cusack was an occasion of much pleasure. Lieut. C. T. Herr's dinner, in honor of Major Ross, was particularly enjoyed. The hoy was largely attended by many of the officers and their families, as well as many of the visiting officers, and quite a number from town.

Miss Elizabeth Reynolds had as her guests at a prettily appointed luncheon Mesdames Novak, Poore, Awl, Herr, Simmonds, Page, Miss Z. Moore, of Boston; Miss Kyle, of Indianapolis; Miss M. Page, Miss A. Byrne, of Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin Novak entertained with a large hop supper in their quarters in the Infantry post. Mrs. Novak was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. F. Awl, and among those present were Colonel Scott, Colonel May and Captains Bridges, Harker, Conrad, Lieutenants McClure, Love, McDaniel, Green, Buckner, Wallhall, Magruder, Gaston, Lee and Sillman, Major and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Halford, Mrs. Awl, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Hennessy, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Miss Coleman, Miss Walsh, of Washington; Miss Reynolds, Misses Davis, Scott, Moore, Byrne, Kyle, Majors Cotter, Rolfe and Hutton, Colonel Reynolds, Captain Kobbe, Capt. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Captain Newhill, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Col. and Mrs. Read, Col. and Mrs. Starr, Capt. Pearce, Campbell, Guy G. Palmer, Hilton. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Halstead entertained pleasantly at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Awl, Miss Byrne, Captain Rolfe and Captain Kobbe. Mrs. Frederick G. Stritzinger entertained recently at bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones made a short visit to relatives in Dallas, Texas. Miss Constance Clarke, who has been spending some time at the post and in town, will leave soon for California. She is at present with Mrs. W. Negley. Miss Grace Perry entertained the Post Girls' Club at cards. Mrs. James Hall Bell entertained at a beautiful luncheon at the St. Anthony Hotel in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Brooke Payne. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Bullis have returned from a short trip to El Paso, visiting relatives.

The officers of the 18th Infantry gave their sixth annual dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel in San Antonio on the night of April 8. It was an opportune occasion for in the division camp there are a number of officers whose earlier service has been with the regiment. With the officers now with the regiment exchanged reminiscences, and for the absent ones there was a telephone or a cablegram.

Chaplain John T. Axton of the regiment, was the toastmaster. The list of toasts included "The President," "The Army," "The Regiment," "The Ladies," "The Army in Texas—Past," "by Colonel Davis; "The Army in Texas—Present," by Lieutenant Colonel Tillson; "The Joys of Readjustment," by Lieutenant Colonel Howell; "Longhorns," by Captain Johnson; "Short-horns," by Lieutenant Byars. In addition there were some other remarks, and a lot of songs that are of the regiment. There was a little brochure filled with songs, so no one had an excuse for not singing. Another very striking booklet gave a list of the toasts and a copy of the menu, which comprised Martini cocktail; half cold lobster, tartar sauce; sautéed stuffed celery gastronne; olives; chicken okra soup, Louisiana; planked mignon tenderloin steak, St. Anthony; Waldorf salad; champagne; fresh strawberry parfait; assorted cakes; Roquefort cheese, crackers, nuts, raisins, cigars, coffee, cigarettes.

Among the officers of the regiment present were Col. T. F. Davis, Lieut. Col. J. C. F. Tillson, Major D. L. Howell, Capt. J. K. Miller, Guy G. Palmer, C. D. Herren, H. A. Hegeman, Wait C. Johnson, J. S. Cecil, J. L. Jordan, J. G. Hannah, Harris Pendleton, Jr., A. P. Watts, Lieuts. E. H. Andres, W. E. Gunster, J. G. Taylor, S. L. Pike, S. T. Mackall, C. M. Blackford, Hans O. Olson, E. H. Pearce, J. M. Cummings, W. F. Robinson, Jr., W. L. Patterson, Bruce Magruder, R. P. Lemly, J. S. Sullivan, T. C. Lonergan, Philip Hayes, E. P. Denson, J. E. Hobbs.

F. L. Purdon, M. P. Schillerstrom, L. P. Ford, O. W. Griswold, D. O. Byars.

Among other officers present, who had seen service with the regiment, were Col. T. W. Griffith, Majors G. W. Martin, F. M. M. Beall, J. M. Arrasmith, Capt. R. H. Sillman, Bryan Conrad, Lieuts. T. C. Musgrave, Jesse Gaston.

Preceding and during the dinner the regimental band played a number of selections.

One-quarter of a point won for the Maneuver Division polo team from the 3d Field Artillery Sunday afternoon, April 2, in the big contest at Fort Sam Houston. The final score for the six periods was 3 to 2 3-4. The game was in the way of a preliminary to the tourney to be held this month. The Artillery was crippled by the absence of Lieutenant Greble. While Lieutenant Downer played a strong game in his position, it broke into the team play perceptibly. The Maneuver Division team, picked from a big array of talent, presented a front of strength indicated by the fact that the lineup totaled six points in national handicapping as against the three points of the Artillery. The handicap, however, was off in this game, and they went at even.

The play was fast and at times brilliant. The Maneuver seemed to have the better of the individual strokes, but it was not quite with the Artillery in combined play, despite the makeup in the latter's ranks. The Artillery scored two goals before the other side got started, but the Maneuver four crept up and, aided by a safety penalty, secured a lead which it never lost. For the losers all played about on a par, while Lieutenant Swift probably was best for the winners.

Between periods there were scrimmages between mixed teams of officers and a couple of civilians. Some of the work in these contests was very good. The sterling silver cup put up by Stephen Velle for the military tourney this month has arrived and will be placed on exhibition.

The lineup of officers for the big game was as follows: Maneuver, (3) Swift, No. 1; Parker, No. 2; Hoyle-Harris, No. 3; Engle, No. 4. Artillery (2 3-4) Downer, No. 1; McIntyre, No. 2; Hennessy, No. 3; Hughes, No. 4.

#### FORT MONROE.

*Fort Monroe, Va., April 11, 1911.*

Major Gordon G. Heiner is the guest of Major Alston Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Brown, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Rorebeck, returned to their home in Stamford on Sunday. Miss Helen Gould is a guest at the Chamberlin and was the honor guest at an entertainment at the Y.M.C.A. last night. Miss Gould gave the handsome building to the Army young men here several years ago.

The many friends here of Chaplain Dunbar were distressed to hear of his sudden death. The Chaplain lived here for several years with his daughter, Mrs. William P. Pence, and endeared himself to all.

Mrs. Townsley has returned from a visit to friends in Washington. Captain Sarratt gave a dinner to seven of his classmates, who are here for examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. John Thomas are guests of Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds. Mrs. Harrison is convalescing from typhoid and is able to walk out a little. On Thursday Mrs. William Forse entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. William Cole, Mrs. Alexander Pendleton, Mrs. George Coeche, Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. William Hase.

On Friday evening Major and Mrs. McNeil entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Summerlin, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, Jr., Captain Fred, Lieutenants Donan and Magruder. On Friday morning C. E. T. Lull gave a very attractive luncheon for Mesdames Brown, Rorebeck, Wilson, Reynolds, Sarratt, McBride, Gulick, Forse, Henderson, Coward, McCleary. After the luncheon Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Wilson delighted the guests with their singing, and Mrs. Gulick gave some pleasing recitations.

On Wednesday Mrs. J. P. Hopkins gave a charming bridge luncheon for Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. Arthur Townsend, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mrs. John Ohnstad, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Gulick. Prized dainty sandwiches composed were won by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Lewis. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner for Mrs. Townsend and Major Gordon G. Heiner.

On Saturday evening Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis entertained at dinner for Mrs. Copeley of Vassar College, Miss Davis and Mrs. Townsend. On Friday Mrs. James F. Howell entertained with a bridge luncheon for Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McNeil when Mrs. Chamberlain won a dainty centerpiece. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Hines entertained at bridge for Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Hinkley, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ohnstad. The prizes were silk hose and were won by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. W. M. Oler, of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Oler are spending the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. On Thursday Mrs. William Taylor gave a bridge party for Mesdames Brown, Rorebeck, Ohnstad, Carmichael, Masteller, Forse, Russell, Clarke, Hines and Misses Abbott and Nicholls.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

*Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 13, 1911.*

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant gave a luncheon of ten covers on April 7 for Mr. J. A. T. Hull, of Washington, who is visiting his son, Col. John A. Hull. Other entertainments during the week were a bridge party and tea for the ladies of the garrison, given by Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, for her guests, Mrs. Day and Miss Elliott, on the 6th; a bridge party and tea by Mrs. Frederick Perkins, on the 7th; for Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick; a luncheon by Miss Katherine Andrews for Miss Dorothy Cronkhite, on the 8th, and a luncheon for Miss Cronkhite, given by Miss Margaret Schofield, on the 12th.

The oratorio of the "Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, was rendered on Palm Sunday morning by the choir at the chapel, under the direction of Capt. A. F. Halpin, organist and choir master. The organ was supplemented in some passages by tympanists from the band and orchestra. The work was performed with excellent effect. A large congregation was present. The services, morning and afternoon, were preceded by the procession of palms around the church.

Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges has reported for duty at Fort Jay, having arrived on the 13th.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

**BRISTOW.**—Born at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1911, twins, a boy and girl, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Bristow, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A.

**HOFFMAN.**—Born to the wife of Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman, U.S.A., a son, George Dewey Hoffman, at Washington, D.C., April 6, 1911.

**LOMAX.**—Born to the wife of Capt. Frank Lomax, C.A.C., a daughter, on Sunday afternoon, April 9, 1911, in New Orleans, La.

**MCCHAUGHEY.**—Born at Springfield Armory, Mass., April 7, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. William J. McCaughey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

**MURPHY.**—Born March 25, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th U.S. Inf., at the home of Mrs. Murphy's mother, Mrs. Joshua M. Goodwin, 588 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**VENABLE.**—Born at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York city, April 9, 1911, to the wife of Paymr. George R. Venable, U.S.N., a daughter, Fredericka Frances.

##### MARRIED.

**HAMBACH.**—**FELDMAYER.**—At Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1911, Mdn. Philip F. Hambach, U.S.N., and Miss Helen A. Feldmeyer.

**HARRISON.**—**MILLER.**—At Fort Wright, Wash., April 5, 1911, Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, 25th U.S. Inf.

##### DIED.

**HOBBS.**—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., April 12, 1911, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

**KING.**—Died at Atlanta, Ga., on April 8, 1911, Mrs. Edward P. King, mother of Lieut. Edward P. King, jr., 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

**LOMAX.**—Died at New Orleans, La., April 9, 1911, Mrs. Frank Lomax, wife of Captain Lomax, C.A.C., U.S.A.

**NICHOLSON.**—Died at Flushing, N.Y., April 10, 1911, 1st Sgt. William Nicholson, U.S.A., retired.

**PILCHER.**—Died at Savannah, Ga., April 8, 1911, Capt. James E. Pilcher, U.S.A., retired.

**ROGAN.**—Died at Rogers, Tenn., April 9, 1911, Mr. William Rogan, father of Capt. Charles B. Rogan, U.S.A.

**SHERMAN.**—Died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1911, Commodore Francis H. Sherman, U.S.N., retired, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Interment at St. Joseph, Mo.

**WHITING.**—Died at Idaho Springs, Colo., March 30, 1911, George G. Whiting, son of the late Lieut. Col. Daniel P. Whiting, U.S.A.

**WHITSON.**—Died at Cebu, P.I., March 1, 1911, 1st Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, 9th U.S. Inf.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Troop D, of the N.G.N.Y., was inspected by Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d U.S. Cav., A.D.C. to Major General Grant, and by Capt. Louis M. Greer, aid, Division N.G.N.Y., April 7. The muster showed seventy-one officers and men on the rolls, one private being absent. After the formal inspection the officers witnessed an exhibition of rough riding by a squad of eighteen men, and a game of aviation pushball played by teams picked from the 1st and 2d Platoons.

The 1st Battery N.Y., under command of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, made a fine showing in its review and exhibition drill, before Major Gen. Charles F. Roe at the armory on the night of April 13. Following the review there was a mounted platoon drill, an exhibition of horses on the longe, pitching shelter tents, individual cooking of the haversack ration, an exhibition of the machine-gun detachment, with mules, a demonstration of practical problems in field artillery gun fire, and an exhibition of rough riding. General Roe and the officers of his staff with him were highly pleased at the splendid work of the batterymen.

In honor of its fiftieth anniversary the 1st Infantry of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, also known as Gray Reserves, the Veteran Corps will hold a dinner in the Academy of Music, and the active regiment and veterans will parade on April 19. The interior of the Academy of Music will be turned into a camp, the parquet being floored as for a ball. The principal table will be the headquarters of the camp commander. The parade on the afternoon of the 19th will embrace the Veteran Corps with its band of 100 pieces, commanded by Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim. Next in the column will be a number of groups of young soldiers, each group representing a period of the regiment's existence and wearing the full dress uniform of that time. With those groups will be men who have served with the regiment, but who are not members of the Veteran Corps. The regiment under Colonel Eidelberg will march with the 1st Battalion, clad in the present regimental full dress uniform; the 2d Battalion will wear the present version of the United States Army, and the 3d Battalion will wear the present field service dress.

Survivors of the District of Columbia Volunteers of 1861, just a handful of those men who helped save the nation from the disgrace and calamity of the abandonment of the Capital by the constituted authorities in 1861, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their muster into the Federal Army at Washington, D.C., April 10. They paraded the city, riding in carriages and escorted by National Guardsmen, and paid their respects to the President of the United States and to the District Commissioners. A banquet was held in the evening, with reminiscences of the troubled hour that called them to the defense of Washington. There were eighty or more of them, all in civilian dress. Perhaps 200 are still alive of the 5,720 men who mustered in. The veterans were in marked contrast to the energetic young men who have succeeded them in the ranks of the National Guard. The 1st Battery, Field Art., and the 1st Infantry Regiment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia constituted the escort. Capt. J. Tyler Powell, one of two surviving captains who commanded the thirty-eight companies of Volunteers in 1861, was marshal of the parade.

The third annual military tournament of Co. G, 71st N.Y., will be held at the armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Saturday night, April 22. Twelve cadet organizations and military schools have entered the competitive drills. The New York Military Academy of Cornwall-on-Hudson will defend its championship in the 7th division, and the Knights of St. Anthony Cadet Corps, of Brooklyn, will make an attempt to capture its third consecutive prize cup. A platoon of Co. G, under Captain Maslin and Lieutenant Davidson, will demonstrate how a marching column would form to meet attacks on the flanks, front and rear, all commands being given by bugle.

#### 12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

The Old Guard Association of the 12th N.Y., of which Col. John S. Ellison, U.S.V., is president, with the co-operation of Col. George R. Dyer and other officers of the active regiment, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the 12th for the War in 1861 by a dinner at Rector's on Friday night, April 21. Among the speakers will be Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Col. Robert Avery, U.S.A.; Gens. James Grant, Wilson and James R. O'Beirne, Cols. E. M. L. Ehlers, Charles E. Sprague and Alexander S. Bacon. The presiding officer and toasting master will be Col. John S. Ellison. Among other ex-officers of the regiment to be present are Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Major C. S. Burns, Col. Eliam Dowd, Col. Thomas Denny and Capt. E. C. Smith. Those on the active committee of the regiment include Lieut. Col. T. H. Huston, Major R. L. Foster and Capt. A. D. Porter, W. E. Downs and C. S. Wadsworth. The 1st Battalion of the regiment, Major N. B. Burr, will be reviewed by Major O. B. Bridgeman, of Squadron A, on Thursday, April 20, at the armory.

#### 7TH NEW YORK.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., in announcing the program for the semi-centennial celebration of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861, which will consist of a street parade of the active and ex-members of the regiment on April 19, and a banquet and reunion in the armory in the evening, says:

"The departure of the 7th Regiment for the defense of Washington, on April 19, 1861, is the most notable event in its glorious history, and its prompt and enthusiastic response to the call of the President in the hour of extreme peril is a conspicuous illustration of the spirit of loyalty and devotion which has made it the foremost Volunteer military organization in the world."

The parade, which will be made up of four divisions, will be unique and elaborate one, and with the exception of a few musicians, the column will be composed exclusively of 7th Regiment men. Colonel Appleton will be grand marshal, and will have a personal staff composed of Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery N.Y.; Major J. J. Byrne, 9th N.Y.; Major G. H. Clark, 22d N.Y.; Capt. A. F. Townsend, Squadron A, N.Y.; Capt. W. M. Bryant, 1st Troop, N.J., all former members of the 7th, and 1st Lieut. H. A. Bostwick, 7th N.Y.

The 1st Division will comprise the active regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk. The 2d Division, under command of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, U.S.V., will be composed of war veterans of the 7th who served in the Civil or Spanish Wars in the Regular or Volunteer Armies. Brevet Major Gen. E. L. Molineux, U.S.V., is among the officers on the staff of General Shaler, and a number of battle flags from the 6th and 19th Army Corps and the flags carried by the regiments, and also the howitzers manned by Company K in 1861, will be in the 2d Division.

The 3d Division will be under command of Brevet Major Gen. George Moore Smith, N.Y., and will be made up of ex-members of the 7th who are in the Regular Service, or the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York or other states, entitled to wear uniforms. The 4th Division will be under command of Col. Thomas Diamond, president of the

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7th Regiment Veteran Association, and will be composed of all ex-members not parading in the preceding divisions.

The route of march will be from Lafayette Place and Fourth street to Washington Square, up Fifth avenue to Sixty-seventh street, to the armory, where a banquet will be held. Secretary of War Dickinson will review the parade at Hotel St. Regis, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

The Colonel congratulates the officers and members of the regiment that the work of all concerned during the past year in drill and in the care and preservation of public property has been officially recognized in the following endorsement on the muster rolls, from Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, I.G., on the staff of General Roe:

"General appearance, military bearing, discipline and efficiency, as shown by inspection, excellent. The condition of this organization shows that it has steadily maintained, if not improved, its high standard. Every mind deserves to have studiously worked out, and nothing seems to be left undone which is possible for men who are engaged in civil pursuits to do. Both officers and enlisted men are deserving of the highest commendation in every respect. Capt. Fredericks W. Lewis, 29th U.S. Inf., represented the War Department at this inspection."

### 69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

The 69th N.Y., to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its departure for the war in 1861, will have a two days' celebration and prominent citizens will arrange a banquet in its honor. The regiment will parade Sunday afternoon, April 23, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where religious services will be held at 4 o'clock. After the return of the command to the armory dinner will be served at 6 p.m. The regimental band will furnish appropriate music and addresses in harmony with the occasion will be made by prominent speakers.

The active regiment under command of Colonel Conley, will parade for review by the surviving war veterans of the command at the armory on Monday night, April 24, when the old war colors will be paraded. Co. I, Capt. Charles Healy, is detailed for guard duty on the night of the review. All Civil War veterans of the 69th are invited to be present. A subscription banquet will be held at Hotel Astor on Wednesday night, April 26, and a committee of sixty-two well known citizens has charge of this event. Hon. John D. Crimmins is the treasurer. The other members of the committee include Judges Fitzgerald, Dowling, Mulqueen, O'Brien, Delany, Sullivan and McCall, Col. Edward E. Duffy, Mr. Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Stephen Farrelly and Mr. John F. O'Rourke.

A very fine flashlight photograph, incident to the recent review of the regiment by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, has been taken. It shows the guests assembled during the grand march, which was led by General Roe with Mrs. Conley, wife of the Colonel. It is quite a unique photograph. The review, by the way, was one of the best the regiment has given and General Roe was very much pleased at the event.

### NEW JERSEY.

Brig. Gen. Edward W. Hine, of New Jersey, recently promoted from colonel of the 5th Regiment, was entertained at dinner by the officers of his old command at Delmonico's, New York city, at dinner a few days since in honor of his advancement. Col. Albert A. Van Walraven presided at the dinner and on behalf of the officers presented to General Hine a Ridabock dress saber. In expressing his thanks General Hine said: "No regimental commander in New Jersey or any other state can boast of a more loyal corps of officers than I had in the 2d and 5th, and it was your unanimous support that has made the 5th one of the best in the State." General Hine recalled the encampment of the old 2d Regiment in Jacksonsville, when all hoped for a chance to go to the front in the Spanish War. He regretted that the opportunity was denied that regiment, but he believed the men were entitled to as much credit as those who got into real strife. The General said he did not think the state showed much evidence of gratification over the regiment's achievements, for shortly after the war closed the regiment was disbanded by Governor Voorhees. "I have never been able to find out why we were disbanded," Governor Voorhees telling me that economic reasons were offered, but I know that when Governor Murphy got a chance the regiment was reorganized as the 5th," said General Hine.

Colonel Brinkerhoff, 4th N.J., announces schools for non-commissioned officers of this regiment. The sessions will be in charge of Sergt. William G. Negus, Co. L, 5th U.S. Inf., and under the general supervision of Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Steele. The course of study during the balance of the month of April and the month of May will be in the Field Service Regulations, edition of 1910. The regiment was reviewed on April 11 by Brig. Gen. E. W. Hine, 1st Brig., N.J., and made a very creditable display.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Battery A, Field Art., Rhode Island National Guard, was inspected on March 31 by 1st Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d U.S. Field Art., U.S.A., A.D.C., at Providence. On the day of the inspection he was met by three of the battery officers, Captain Hamilton and 1st Lieutenants Chaffee and Sturges. During the afternoon a most thorough inspection of all ordnance and quartermaster's property was made, and in the evening came dismounted inspection, followed by dismounted drill by battery and by platoons and sections, after which the men were inspected at the pieces and in standing gun drill. The attendance at the inspection was ninety-six men and four officers. The inspecting officer found all equipment and property in excellent condition, and expressed himself as being particularly pleased with personnel and discipline of the organization, as well as the advances made by the men during their four months of training since the reorganization of this battery. It is understood that the battery will commence at once mounted drills by sections and platoons on the large Dexter training ground, which adjoins the Providence Armory, and that these drills will be followed by practice marches into the country about the city of Providence on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The officers of this command have arranged to attend the Field Artillery School at Fort Riley in June, and the battery has been ordered into camp at Quonset Point, R.I., for an eight days' tour of duty, commencing July 23.

Squadron C, of New York, Major Debevoise, at its annual muster on April 5 paraded 233 officers and men out of 235 on the roll. The two absentees were commissioned officers on detached service attending the Army maneuvers in Texas.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgman, will parade for divine service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest Sunday afternoon, April 23, at 3 o'clock, upon invitation of Rev. Herbert Shipman, honorary chaplain. At the recent annual muster 266 members of the squadron were present and only three were absent out of an aggregate membership of 269.

The following officers of the Oregon National Guard are detailed for duty on the General Staff: Col. Samuel White, J.A.G.; Major Creed C. Hammond, 4th Inf.; Capt. Hiram U. Welch, Field Art.; Capt. Loren A. Bowman, 3d Inf.

Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, the adjutant general of New York, accompanied by several members of the Governor's staff, reviewed the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, under Comdr. R. P. Forshey, in its armory on April 8, in which

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

the command made a most excellent showing. The exercises of the evening included a drill as a naval brigade and a signal drill. This was followed by the serving of a collation and dancing. General Verbeck congratulated Commander Forshey on the showing of his men.

The 15th annual championship games of the Military Athletic League will be held at the armory of the 23d Engineers, Broadway, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York city, Saturday evening, April 22, 1911. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Games start promptly at 8:30 o'clock. Admission, fifty cents; reserved seats, twenty-five cents extra. The events are 70 yard and 220 yard runs, 220 yard low hurdle race, 440 yard, 880 yard and one mile runs, 176 yard sack race, one mile relay race (four men), one mile bicycle race, two mile bicycile race, 70 yard three-legged race, 220 yard obstacles race, one mile walk, wall scaling, tug-of-war. Novice events, 70 yard run and 600 yard run.

Governor Dix will review the 1st Company of the Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., at the Central Park Riding Academy, on April 28, and the 1st Battery at its armory on April 29.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Capt. L. F. Sherry, will hold a shirt waist dance in its armory, Franklin Avenue and 166th street, Bronx, New York city, on Saturday night, April 29.

A review of the 22d N.Y., by Major Gen. C. F. Roe will be held in the armory on Monday night, April 17.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.*

G. L. S. asks: (1) Is there much probability that any naval "pay from date of commission" legislation will be introduced during this special session for the relief of officers checked for difference in pay after delayed promotions? (2) Who got this measure out on a point of order in the House and Senate? (3) My paymaster having paid to my landlords commutation for light and heat, whereas all my claims for pay and allowances, including this item, were disallowed subsequently by the Comptroller, I would like to know if I am in danger of checkage, also if the landlords can be sued by the Pay Department to recover this money? Answer: (1) Little prospect of action in this matter before next winter. (2) In both House and Senate, when this provision came up as a rider to the naval bill, it was stricken out without discussion, on a point of order as new legislation, and as time was short and the passage of the Appropriation bill imperative all extra legislation likely to delay the bill's passage was dropped. (3) The landlords are safe. The paymaster is charged the amount as illegally paid out, and you, in turn, make good to the paymaster, and look to future Congressional action for relief, if there is to be any.

FRANK ASKS: (1) Do non-coms. have to have one month and private three to go with regiment to Hawaii? (2) Are men sent from Hawaii to San Francisco to be discharged? (3) Is there a field company of Signal Corps at San Francisco? (4) Is the field company, Signal Corps, at San Francisco (if any) going to foreign service? Where and when? Answer: (1) The troops ordered to Hawaii are under the same regulations as those who go to the Philippines. This is covered in G.O. 218, War Dept., 1910. There is a reference in this order to War Department Order 141, Par. 2, of 1908, which provides that all enlisted men below the grade of corporal who on date of departure of organization from post at which stationed have less than four months to serve, and who have not signified their intention to re-enlist, will be transferred. (2) See A.R. 143. (3) Co. M is at the Presidio of San Francisco. (4) No orders.

C. J.—The first examination of dental surgeons for commission, in accordance with the provision of the Army Appropriation law, enacted by the recent Congress, were ordered as noted in our issue of April 1, page 917. Commissions will be issued soon after successful examination, the nominations of those who pass being first sent to the Senate for confirmation.

N. C. S.—As you cite the precedent yourself for such procedure, let the post non-commissioned staff sergeant who accepts a commission in the Philippine Scouts and, after several years' service, finds that his health is being impaired by continuous service in the Philippines, ask leave to resign from the Scouts with the privilege of returning to his former position in the Army.

I. H. B.—Your case is an unusual one. Apply through the channel as to whether you will have to make up the time; you probably will not, unless you want to re-enlist and receive continuous service pay. It is not at all likely that you will be paid for the time you were absent from duty, although it was by reason of a misunderstanding.

SUBSCRIBER.—As to whether there is a vacancy now or soon to be for the 21st Congressional District of Illinois or as large for the same state at Annapolis Naval Academy ask your Congressman. He will also inform you as to the requirements for admission and the physical and educational examination.

J. C.—To publish the list you desire would be too much of tax on our space. On July 1, 1908, there were 2,647 enlisted men on the retired list. The year following, 295 were added and 106 died. Address your particular retired friend, care of the War Department, and if his address is known the letter will be forwarded.

S. F. G.—See answer to J. McC.

J. McC.—Results of examination for post quartermaster sergeant on Feb. 1, 1911, have not been made public. Until they are we cannot give individual standing.

E. P.—Talk with your C.O. about correction in birthplace, which could no doubt be accomplished without serious trouble.

C. F. M. asks: (1) How many were made expert riflemen under the new firing regulations of 1910? (2) Which regiment had the most expert riflemen? Answer: (1) 1,494. (2) See G.O. 32, March 10, 1911, W.D. The 14th Infantry had 110 expert riflemen.

RED CROSS ASKS: What is the status of the Italian Red Cross medals that have been transmitted to certain officers and men by the Navy Department? Should these medals be worn as others are; is it allowable to wear them; or is it not allowable to wear them? Answer: Par. 4, G.O. 169, 1907, Uniform Regulations, reads: "No decoration received from a foreign government by officers or enlisted men shall be publicly shown or exposed upon the person."

E. W.—As to your pay for service in Porto Rico, address the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., giving more data than you have given in your inquiry sent to us.

### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., March 25, 1911.

Miss Katharine Stephens, sister of the wife of Capt. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., was hostess at luncheon yesterday at her home on Kinau street. The Marine band played during luncheon and in the afternoon. The guests included Misses Irma Ballentyne, Harriet Young, Dorothy Wood, Hattie Lucas, Cordelia Gilman, Alice Cooper, Vera Damon, Violet Makee, Edith Cowles, Lydia and Julia McStockier, Sarah Lucas, Florence Hoffman, Helen North Love, Falk and Cartwright, Mrs. Ross Kingsbury, Mrs. G. C. Bowen and Mrs. Hepburn. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., entertained at dinner Wednesday at Schofield Barracks. There were three tables and after each course the men progressed to the next table. Among the fifteen guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Mrs. E. D. Scales, Mrs. Daniel D. Gregorv, Miss Alfred Scales, Capt. John M. Jenkins, Capt. William D. Forsyth, Lieuts. D. D. Gregory, P. H. Sheridan, D. R. Rodney, H. M. Groninger and Sloan Doak. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker were hosts at dinner at Schofield Barracks on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, Major Harry C. Benson and Capt. Chalmers G. Hall.

A distinguished visitor to Honolulu is the Hon. Maurice D. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C., widely known throughout the Army and Navy, solicitor of the Treasury since 1897, who

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## MONUMENTS

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resigned a few months ago. Accompanied by his wife he has been traveling in the Orient since August last. They toured extensively through Japan, China and the Philippine Islands. A daughter and son-in-law, Major and Mrs. Clarence M. Condon, Phil. Scours, entertained Judge and Mrs. O'Connell at Major Condon's post, Camp Wilhelm, Lucena, P.I. Later the family journeyed to the Flower Kingdom as guests of Judge and Mrs. O'Connell. The residence of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Maribub on Kaeaauokou street was the scene of a delightful dinner on Tuesday, this being the first entertainment they had done in their new home. The guests were Governor and Mrs. Frear, Major and Mrs. Neville, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Marix, Mrs. Dunning and Mr. Ralph Forster. Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, mother of the wife of Major James M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, of Fort Shafter, has been a patient at the Queen's Hospital for several days, but is now nearly well. Mrs. Baldwin is of Washington, D.C., and is a sister of Minister Conger, who represented the United States in China.

Lieutenant reservation is extending cordial welcome to Chaplain James F. Houlihan, 5th Cav., who recently returned from a short trip to the States. Capt. and Mrs. Marix, U.S.M.C., with Miss Katharine Stephens, will leave on the next transport for the coast. Lieut. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., will leave on the transport Crook about April 3 for Mare Island for duty.

Upon the arrival of the transport here about June 15 there will be a congestion of troops at Fort Shafter, the 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., reaching here then to relieve the 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., now at Fort Shafter. The battalion of the 20th will not leave until July 5, when they will join the rest of their regiment on the transports returning from the Philippines. In the meantime the two battalions will have to "double up" considerably. The 20th Infantry goes to Fort Douglas, Utah, for station. The 2d Battalion has been at Fort Shafter about four years and both officers and men are very popular in and around Honolulu. Cos. I, K, L and M come here from Fort Assumption, Mont. The 1st and 2d Battalions, 2d Inf., will arrive here on the transport Crook on March 28 for station at Schofield Barracks. They come here from Fort Thomas, Ky. The brigade post of Schofield Barracks for some time has been quarantined against the city on account of a cholera epidemic among the natives in Honolulu. This week the quarantine was raised.

The U.S.A. transport Dix, expected here on March 26 from Manila and Japan, is bringing a cargo of Japanese coal for the local Army transport station. Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., is captain and quartermaster.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 6, 1911.

Many officers of the yard took advantage of the opening of the fishing season to whip the streams, among the most successful being Asst. Naval Constr. R. Duncan Gatewood. Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Eckhardt, formerly executive of the Yorktown, has taken a similar assignment aboard the Independence, and he and Mrs. Eckhardt are now comfortably settled in their quarters aboard the Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester returned to the yard on Tuesday after a delightful trip through Southern California, the Captain having inspected the wireless stations at Point Loma and Point Arguello.

A meeting of the recently organized Mare Island branch of the Woman's Auxiliary Navy Relief Association was held this week to arrange for entertainments to be given during the summer. Mrs. Emily Cutts is chairman of the committee arranging for the large card party to be given by the Auxiliaries in the sail loft on April 18.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis are entertaining the Commander's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sterns. Mrs. James L. Kauffman is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kirkwood Donavin, at Coronado. Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan has also been a guest at the Donavin home since the departure of Lieutenant Hartigan for Panama. Among the guests were Mesdames Rodman, Duval, Cutts, Mayo, Wing, Turner and Potts. Mrs. William H. Toaz is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, during the stay at Mare Island of the naval auxiliary Buffalo, to which Lieutenant Toaz is attached.

Lieuts. Milton S. Davis and Herbert E. Kays, Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and Lee S. Border, who are occupying a house in Vallejo, gave a dinner on Tuesday, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Reed B. Farwell. Others present were Mrs. Herreshoff, Miss Virginia Dickens, Miss Marie English, Miss Lucy Matthews, Miss Emily Simons and Miss Ramona McCudden, Ensign Harlow T. Kays, of the Buffalo, and Ensign Irving Mayfield, of the Whipple.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus left on Monday for a short stay in Del Monte, en route to Pasadena and Los Angeles, to return here via Santa Barbara next week. Commo. and Mrs. John H. Bull, with their daughter, are to spend the greater part of the summer in Santa Barbara. They have been traveling for a year or two past and recently visited relatives in the Philippines. San Francisco friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert Allen have sent many letters of congratulation to Manila since the arrival of a daughter in the Allen home. Mrs. Allen (née Kent) is a sister of Mrs. Claude C. Bloch and Mrs. Malcolm Graham.

Mrs. Manly H. Simons was hostess at an informal tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Ferrell and Miss McCarter, of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger entertained at cards on Wednesday evening the guests including members of one of the fortnightly clubs. Capt. Guy W. Brown, Mrs. Brown and Surg. Ulys S. Webb were awarded the prizes. Other players were Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Mrs. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger. Another of the fortnightly card clubs met at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Smith in Vallejo this week, when Capt. Jay M. Salladay carried off the honors. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester and Mrs. Salladay, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhe, Lieut. Milton S. Davis and Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border.

Rear Admiral John B. Milton was a visitor to the yard Tuesday. Much regret is being expressed here over the coming departure of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, who have made so many friends since coming to the yard, a little over two years ago. Ensign George Joerns, who has been under treatment at the naval hospital, has been transferred to the Independence. Rear Admiral Richardson Clover retired, in spending some time at the Palace in San Francisco. Mrs. Dan P. Menefee, who recently sold her home on Mare Island to Capt. Thomas D. Griffin, is making her home at the Stewart Hotel in San Francisco. Lieuts. Thomas Duncan and G. S. Gilliss have returned to their post in San Francisco after visiting several days at Pacific Grove. Major Henry L. Roosevelt, from recruiting duty in San Francisco, sailed yesterday to join the 1st Brigade of Marines at Manila. Mrs. Roosevelt will spend the summer in San Francisco with her parents, Judge and Mrs. W. W. Morrow.

Paymr. Walter B. Izard was here last week inspecting the pay department and the receiving office Independence. He arrived here during the course of the investigation into the affairs of the pay office of the Independence, which disclosed a shortage of some \$3,300 in the accounts of Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin, of the ship, who has been under arrest aboard the

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Independence since March 23. On Saturday night last the enlisted men connected with the pay office, who had been detained aboard the ship during the time that the books of the office were being examined by Pay Instr. Edmund W. Bonnaffon and P.A. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, were allowed shore liberty, the only ones kept aboard the Independence being Paymaster Pippin, Pay Clerk James V. Fuller and Chief Yeoman Henry Heilpern, the latter the first against whom suspicion was directed as the result of outfitts being delivered to recruits containing only about half the allowance, although they were charged up with the full amount. Pay Clerk Fuller, who was summoned here from the East and spent thirty-six hours in Vallejo after his arrival in an attempt to raise money before he reported aboard the ship, where he was immediately placed under arrest, is believed to be the deepest implicated and on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Paymaster Pippin instituted suit in Solano county against Fuller and his wife, alleging that the former had wilfully and unlawfully appropriated funds to the extent of \$3,000 entrusted to him while working as a clerk under the plaintiff, and had used said funds toward the purchase of real estate in the city of Vallejo. Plaintiff asked for judgment for the amount of \$3,000 as a lien on the property. Consequently a transaction which was about to be closed, by which the property would have been sold to other parties, was declared off. The findings of the board of investigation left the yard Monday, so that it may be two or three weeks before a trial board is ordered. In the meantime P.A. Paymr. Robert K. Van Mater has been transferred from the general storekeeper's department to the Independence and Paymaster Pippin has been given until April 20 to settle his accounts.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo, which went several weeks ago with 500 Marines for duty along the Mexican border, has returned to Mare Island and is in drydock to receive a number of repairs before sailing for Alaska the latter part of the month with the equipment for the new wireless stations.

Estimates are being made of the material needed for construction of the collier Jupiter. Something like 4,400 tons of steel will be necessary for the hull, the estimated cost being \$176,000. While it is desired to commence work on the ships at the earliest possible date, much time will be consumed in advertising for material as well as for delivery, so that it will be many months before the keel of the ship can be laid.

Last week an order was received from the Navy Department removing the restrictions from employees in regard to participating in politics, so that all those working at the yard, with the exception of those in a supervisory capacity, whose recommendations would have a bearing upon the employment, promotion, disciplining or discharge of employees, may take part in and run for office at the election to be held in Vallejo on May 2 under the new charter, which will give the navy yard town a commission form of government similar to that in force in Galveston, Des Moines and other cities. It is specifically stated, however, that this removal of the Civil Service restriction applies only to the coming election. By this order all navy yard employees who had applied to the Navy Department for permission to run for office, with the exception of Frank F. Bryant, Socialist candidate for mayor of Vallejo, were granted their request. In the case of Mr. Bryant, however, permission was refused, as he held a position as leading man. This week, however, he was reduced to the rating of a first class mechanic, and will therefore, it is believed, be eligible to make the campaign for office.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 3, 1911.

Lieutenant Colonels Waltz and Wilcox and Captains McNamee and Moore and the officers associated with them on the promotion boards are working from early morning until late in the evening. Practically all the officers of this post are either members of the boards, candidates for promotion or away inspecting the National Guard. Lieutenant Seigle, who recently passed for a captaincy, is busy marking papers. Lieutenant Colonel Bishop and Major McDonald are away at the equitation exercises at Fort Riley. Major Chatfield and Dr. Blanchard are inspecting Militia.

It is expected that the entire National Guard of Illinois will take part in the great military tournament being arranged for Chicago the last week in July. Major Gen. E. C. Young, L.N.G., is drawing up the plans for the military, while Mr. J. R. Young, secretary of last year's tournament in Chicago, has the business management in hand. Plans for additional seating capacity give a total of fifty thousand seats, instead of forty thousand. Some British troops from Canada have been invited to enter the events. It is also anticipated that what Regular troops can be obtained will be included in the program of maneuver.

A meeting was held in the post school room Friday evening for the election of committee for the annual ball of the 27th Infantry, to be given in the post gymnasium Tuesday night, May 2, at 8:30 o'clock, on the ninth anniversary of the Battle of Bayonet in which the regiment was engaged. Bath, Sergt. Major Emil G. Neubauer was elected president; Bath, Sergt. Major Martin Coleran secretary; the general committee, Sergeants McIntyre, Jackson, Gaylord, Babbitt, Woods, Kocke, Burroughs and Graves. Captain Moore will audit the accounts. Lieutenant Seigle act as caterer, and Chaplain Rice treasurer. Dress uniform will be worn. A general invitation to attend the ball will be given to everyone connected with the Army and Navy in this locality. The grand march will be at 9:30 o'clock, after which refreshments will be served in the riding hall.

"Captain Barry," a one-act drama, by Crane Wilber, was produced in the Fort Sheridan theater Thursday evening by Messrs. McKee, Pendergast, Robertson and Miss Ryeford. Special scenes were carried by the company and an interesting military play given to a good-sized audience. The entertainment concluded with the farce, "The Scarecrow," by the Norworth Shelly Company.

Col. L. A. Mauz, chief surgeon of the Department of the

Lakes, will give an illustrated lecture of a scientific character in the Fort Sheridan theater very soon. Manager Gouch has purchased a fine new piano for the stage, thereby making it unnecessary to shift the piano from the orchestra whenever an artist desires a piano on the stage.

A party of prominent ladies of Chicago were guests of Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy on Saturday, March 26. They were Miss Toomey, Mrs. Crofton-Casey, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Donohue, Miss Fields and Mrs. Hurley. A pretty luncheon was followed by an extended visit through the post, a card party and an elaborate dinner.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 3, 1911.

Lieut. T. D. Osborne, 5th F.A., was suddenly ordered on recruiting duty and, accompanied by Mrs. Osborne, leaves Tuesday for Fort Slocum, N.Y., relieving Lieutenant Maul, who has several months' sick leave. Col. E. T. Brown, 5th F.A., left last week for his new station at Fort Riley. Mrs. Brown remained for a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Reed, but follows to-day. Mrs. G. McD. Van Poole has joined her husband, Major Van Poole, Med. Corps, at Fort Wayne, where he is on temporary duty. They are the guests there of Mrs. Yemans. Col. H. S. Bishop has gone to Fort Riley for ten weeks at the school. Miss Marion Bishop expects to spend that time at Fond du Lac, Wis., with her aunt. Young Holton Page has been spending his spring vacation with his aunt, Mrs. Francis Marshall.

On Friday last Mrs. B. J. Tillman entertained with six tables of bridge, her guests being Mesdames Saville, Moore, Mount, Emery, McDonald, Rogers, McNamee, Seigle, Brown, Meredith, Boughton, Sneed, Stevenson, Phillips, Daugherty, Knight, Fries, Shaw, Rice, Osborne and Marshall, and the Misses Case, Abbott and Syme. Miss Case, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Emery won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieutenant Caffery.

Mrs. Doe left on Wednesday for the East after spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. T. D. Osborne. Miss Anna Moffett spent her vacation from the University of Chicago with her mother, who has gone to Highland Park till the end of school, and is at home at the Hawthorne. Capt. R. M. Blanchard has been detailed to inspect the medical department of the Militia in the Department of the Lakes, instead of Major Van Poole, who is still at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Blanchard and the children returned from Washington last Tuesday. Mrs. L. L. Gregg is again at home and getting along nicely after an operation on her knee.

Miss Banning, aunt of Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., is the guest of Mrs. J. T. Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Moore entertained at dinner Friday for her, and also Lieutenant Stevens and his sister. Miss Stevens is a graduate physician, holding high honors in her college. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens also entertained before the hop Friday with a dinner, inviting Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Miss Syme, Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed and Lieutenant ant Leonard.

Mrs. Malone and the children left Friday last to join her husband, Capt. P. B. Malone, who has reported at Washington for duty on the General Staff. Mrs. William C. Rogers gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Stevens and Mrs. Seigle, Lieutenant Lanza and Dr. Proxome of Lake Forest. The party afterward attended the weekly hop. Miss Syme, of Worcester, Mass., returned to her home this week after a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Owen, Meredith. Capt. John S. Winn Q.M.D., has been relieved and Capt. Lanning Parsons ordered to Chicago in his place. On Saturday last Capt. and Mrs. Scott had dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Crain and Capt. and Mrs. Moore. Major Wittenmeyer, 27th Inf., has reported here for duty.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, March 31, 1911.

Surg. C. P. Bagg, of the Colorado, Mrs. Bagg and the children left Thursday morning for Los Angeles, Cal., where they were called by the death of a relative. Mrs. Bagg will remain with her parents until the Colorado goes South. Mrs. Lowe, wife of Capt. W. W. Lowe, leaves Tuesday for her former home at New Haven, Conn., to visit relatives during her husband's absence with the troops in the South.

Covers were laid for twenty-four at a dinner given by Ensigns Botsford, Baughman and Horner on board the Colorado for Capt. W. A. Gill, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolette, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, Mrs. Doyen, Mrs. Meigs, Miss Meigs and Miss Ghiradelli, of San Francisco, Miss Strickley, of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss Jennie Withers and the wardroom officers of the ship.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Walsh entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. Yates. Other guests were Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams and Lieutenant Stewart. Complimentary to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. Yates, Mrs. C. A. Doyen entertained at dinner Friday, inviting Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt and Mr. Cameron.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton gave a skating party at the Coliseum Monday evening for Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss Withers, Miss Ghiradelli, Miss Meigs, Ensigns Baughman and Horner, Dr. J. B. Dorsey and Paymr. T. J. Bright. Supper followed at the Kitsap Inn.

Miss Ghiradelli, who has been the guest of Mrs. Bertolette on the Philadelphia for a month, leaves to-morrow for her home at San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at dinner Saturday for Asst. Naval Constr. I. L. Yates, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Walsh and Lieutenant Stewart. Complimentary to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Willis McDowell, of the Colorado, left Wednesday for the South where Lieutenant Commander McDowell will join the California. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf arrived Wednesday and have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn. Lieut. Bertholf relieved Lieutenant Commander McDowell, of the Colorado.

Mrs. Bertolette entertained at a bowling party Thursday evening complimentary to her guests, Misses Ghiradelli and Meigs, of San Francisco. The guests included Mrs. H. M. Brown, Miss Withers, Miss Doyen, Ensigns Botsford, Baughman and Horner, of the Colorado, and the wardroom officers of the Philadelphia. A Welsh rabbit supper followed on board the Philadelphia. Complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Meigs, of San Francisco, Mrs. Bertolette entertained on board the Philadelphia Saturday at dinner for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. W. A. Gill, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Bagg.

The wardroom officers of the Philadelphia entertained at dinner Monday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret. Mrs. W. W. Low gave a pretty luncheon at her cottage Wednesday for Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Doyen, Mrs. Beuret, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Bertolette and Mrs. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at Friday dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. John Hancock and Paymr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Jr. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. L. Yates, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Westervelt were entertained by Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr. at dinner Saturday. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Walsh gave a dinner Friday complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr.

The cottting granite cutter at the drydock have returned to work and Contractor Erickson has added twenty-five additional stone cutters to his force.

Capt. W. A. Gill and the crew of the Colorado will purchase a moving picture machine for the entertainment of the ship's crew, using \$700 from the canteen fund for the purpose. Two guns from the old cruiser Nipsic have been mounted in front of the new naval hospital as relics of the old Navy.

The Philadelphia now has an excellent baseball team and

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played several fine games this year with the Seattle League team, the Army team of Fort Ward and also with Bremerton. The following schedule of games has been arranged: April 9, Dryer club, of Tacoma; 16, Pacific Brewing and Malting Company; 22, University of Washington; 23, Victor club, of Seattle; 30, Knights of Columbus; May 7, North Seattle Athletic Club; 14, Port Blakeley; 21, Blakeley (return game); 28, Knights of Columbus.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1911.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 30th Inf., has returned from San Diego. Capt. John McBride, Jr., C.A.C., has been appointed post quartermaster, relieving Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., who has been ordered to join his regiment at San Diego.

Lieut. and Mrs. David Roscoe, 1st Cav., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby daughter at the U.S. General Hospital Sunday, March 26.

The troops at the Presidio were given the anti-typhoid inoculation at the post hospital this week.

Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, guest of Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, left Thursday to join Captain Lawton at New Orleans. She was accompanied as far as Dallas, Texas, by Mrs. Cynthia Caziaro, of Seattle, who, with her little daughter, Cynthia, has been the guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. Louis Chappelar. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele gave a most delightful dinner Saturday, March 25, for Col. and Mrs. John P. Wissner, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Wertebaker. Mrs. Wissner and Lieutenant Wertebaker won books at bridge after dinner. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple entertained Major and Mrs. William M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton at dinner Thursday. At bridge at dinner Mrs. Warfield won a book.

The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. John P. Wissner Tuesday, March 28, when Mrs. T. B. Steele was elected secretary. Miss Troup won a beautiful pair of silk hose and Mrs. Corey a dainty jabot. The guest prize, a pretty workbag, was won by Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lieut. William Carleton, 30th Inf. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Stopford on Tuesday, April 4. Col. Clarence Deemea was host Friday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappelar, Lieut. and Mrs. Myron Crissay and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford. Mrs. Euclid B. Frick gave a beautiful white and green luncheon Friday for Mesdames Tasker, Powell and Reynolds, of the Presidio. Mesdames Tasker, Powell and Reynolds, of the Presidio, Mesdames William H. Paine, Joseph C. Castner, Herbert C. Gibner and Glenn I. Jones, of Fort McDowell. Mrs. Castner and Mrs. Powell won the prizes. French prints, French prints, at bridge.

Mrs. Royal T. Reynolds delightfully entertained three tables at bridge Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Cynthia Caziaro. The prizes, Japanese flower baskets, were won by Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Carleton. At tea following Mrs. Reynolds was assisted by Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Wertebaker. Among those present were Mesdames Frick, Chappelar, Caziaro, Billingslea, Carleton, Morse, Prince, Wertebaker, Percy Ashburn, Richardson, Thomas H. Johnson, of Fort Baker, and Miss Billingslea. Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn gave a bridge party on Wednesday for Mrs. Cynthia Caziaro, when Mesdames Chappelar, Caziaro, Corey, Deragisch, Johnson, Stopford, Prince and Reynolds were her guests. Mrs. Caziaro won silk stockings and Mrs. Prince and Mrs. Reynolds jardinières of pansies.

Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes has been detailed as adjutant general, Department of California, relieving Major William M. Wright, acting during the absence of Col. Eugene Ladd at San Antonio. Major Wright sails for the Philippines May 5. Colonel Ladd has been ordered to duty in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington. Lieut. Col. Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., has been left with the regiment, to the great joy of the officers and ladies of the battalion. The Colonel's new station will probably be Fort Sill, Okla., where all the 5th now here go on July 1.

Mrs. O. C. Nichols and little daughter have joined Lieutenant Nichols, 30th Inf., at San Diego. Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford was hostess at bridge Monday, when Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Deragisch won books. Others present were Mesdames Apple, Prince, Chappelar, Caziaro and Wertebaker.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 10, 1911.

Mrs. Rowe left this week to join Lieut. G. I. Rowe, 13th Inf., at San Antonio, Texas. Dr. Moncrief, wife and mother, have arrived here and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Bourke. Mrs. A. R. Kerwin was hostess Friday at luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Partello. Lieut. David H. Scott has arrived from San Antonio. Lieut. A. H. Carter, 5th F.A., was the guest of friends in Kansas City Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Burke have left for their station at Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Granville Whittlesey has returned to her home in New York after a visit of several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch. Major and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner Sunday in compliment to Miss Jervis, of Charleston, S.C. The guests included Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller, Captain Smith and Dr. Gentry. Mrs. Robert S. Dougherty and baby, who have been guests of Mrs. Dougherty's sister, Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the past two months, have arrived here and will be guests for some time of Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, at Alvah Lodge. Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, mother of Chaplain Timothy O'Keefe, U.S. Cav., who has been very ill all winter, is improving. Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., who is the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. Robert Craig, of the city, will sail May 5 for the Philippines.

Rev. Hiriam Stone, the first Episcopal missionary sent to Kansas and post chaplain at Fort Leavenworth before and during the Civil War, died at his home in Litchfield, Conn., of pneumonia, at the age of eighty-six years, April 4. He came to Kansas in 1851, and returned to the East after having served sixteen years in the Regular Army as chaplain.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., of Kansas City, have gone to New York, where they will meet Mrs. Littlefield's daughter, Miss Mary Augury Armour, who is returning from a trip to the Bermudas. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Armour, who are returning from their wedding trip abroad, will also join Capt. and Mrs. Littlefield in New York.

Col. R. L. Bullard, of the Presidio of Monterey, who has been here for two months, has returned to his station. Major J. B. McDonald, 15th Cav., and his family have left for Fort Sheridan, en route to their new station at Fort Riley, Kas.

Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, and Mrs. James B. Henry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., were among the guests at a most enjoyable bridge party given in the city Wednesday by Mrs. Henry Ludolph.

The Fort Leavenworth Field Club gave a paper chase Sunday morning, April 9, the first of the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Devol and Miss Devol, who have been guests of Colonel Devol, in Panama, returned this week to their home in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Edgar Hopkins entertained with a line party at the Orpheum Thursday night, followed by a supper at the Colonial Café. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. Clark Hamilton, Mrs. John Murtaugh, Lieut. E. S. Hand and Lieut. T. DeW. Willing. Lieut. Roy A. Hill will be absent for four



months visiting friends and relatives. Lieut. John O. K. Taussig, 7th Inf., recently commissioned, has arrived.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., April 6, 1911.

Major George McIver, commandant of the School of Musketry here, is in San Francisco conducting examinations for promotion, and is a guest of his father-in-law, Colonel Smedberg at the Hillcrest. The garrison ladies leaving this week for San Diego to join their husbands in camp there with the 8th Infantry include Mrs. Price, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Gracie, Miss Weir and Mrs. W. J. Davis, who plan to remain in San Diego until the regiments return. Mrs. Wilford Twyman left Monday for a short stay in Chicago, going thence to join relatives in Kentucky during her husband's absence on the border.

Capt. W. S. Widdifield, recently promoted to the 10th Infantry, returned to the garrison on Monday to escort Mrs. Widdifield and children to San Antonio, his new station. Mrs. W. J. Davis has returned from a pleasant visit in San Jose. Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Davis were hosts at a pretty dinner on Friday, complimentary to Lieutenant Vestal, just appointed to the 12th Infantry.

The golf tournament at Del Monte and the beach are proving attractive to a number of garrison folks. Capt. J. N. Pickering is in San Francisco on the examining board at the General Hospital and is registered at the Hotel Stewart.

Mrs. C. W. Mason on Thursday entertained the Garrison Card Club at five hundred, followed by dinner refreshments. Miss Creary entertained several friends last Saturday at bridge. Miss Vesta Smith was the complimentary guest at Mrs. S. M. Lutz's dinner Saturday. Mrs. M. B. Stewart is rapidly regaining her former good health. Mrs. Pope and her mother, Mrs. Broisou, have returned from a visit at the Grand Hotel in San Diego.

The garrison widows and orphans were guests of honor at an informal dinner given in the red room of Hotel Del Monte by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Warner. Among the guests were Messmates Mason, W. K. Wright, Gracie, McIver, Merriman, Bracken, Evans, Brown, Moller, Hathaway, Davis, Kalde, Misses Pickering, Weir, Creary, Berry and Vesta Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingley, of Kentucky, returned yesterday to their home after several days' visit with Mrs. L. M. Hathaway.

Capt. G. B. Pond, 20th Inf., has asked to be put on duty here, for the benefit of his small son's health. Mrs. S. R. Merriman, who has been visiting friends in San Francisco, returned to-day. Mrs. Hathaway, Miss Weir, Miss Smith, Miss Berry, Miss Pickering, Lieutenant Watson, Sears and Baird made up a theater party Wednesday evening, followed by a supper.

Mrs. W. B. Baker, accompanied by her two children, left on Tuesday for New York city to visit her parents during Lieutenant Baker's tour on the Mexican border. Lieut. E. A. Everts, relieved treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, joined his company at San Diego to-day.

Miss Bowman returned yesterday from a pleasant trip to Los Angeles. Mrs. Ladd, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. C. W. Mason, has returned to her home in Montana.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 9, 1911.

Mrs. Louis Scherer entertained Friday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. Mrs. John M. Campbell is leaving this evening (Sunday) for San Antonio, Texas, to join Captain Campbell. Mrs. Dana T. Merrill entertained Tuesday at tea in honor of Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, who leaves shortly to join Captain Cooper at San Antonio. Mrs. Jesse C. Drain left Saturday to join Lieutenant Drain at San Antonio.

Mrs. Gideon Williams entertained informally Thursday afternoon for the ladies of the post. Mrs. James J. O'Hara entertained Monday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Sunday at supper for Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, who recently returned from a four months' trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis J. Westlake, of Minneapolis, are spending a few weeks at the garrison, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. James J. O'Hara. Mrs. Isaac Catlin left Tuesday for New York to meet General Catlin and go with him to San Antonio to visit their son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf. Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas., will arrive at the garrison Saturday to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler. John Harrison Fulford and Mrs. John Ridgway, of Canada, guests of Mrs. Louis Scherer, left Thursday for their home. Lieut. and Mrs. Rinaldo R. Wood, on their way East from Fort Missoula, Mont., spent Thursday at the garrison, the guests of the officers and ladies.

Mrs. Hugh C. Parker, who has spent the past four months visiting Washington, D.C., Baltimore and Annapolis, Md., Philadelphia and New York, will return to the garrison Tuesday. Mrs. Louis Scherer entertained Tuesday at dinner in honor of her house guests, Mrs. John Ridgway and John Harrison Fulford, of Canada. Capt. Otto W. B. Farr leaves Tuesday for Fort Sheridan, Ill.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 10, 1911.

Mrs. John W. Furlong, on April 4, entertained at tea for the ladies who had been bowling. Miss Alice Slade, of Des Moines, was the guest of Miss Amy Heard for luncheon on Tuesday, while Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Ferbaugh and Lieutenant Mumma.

Mrs. J. P. Hasson had the Post Bridge Club at her house Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Joseph A. Baer and Mrs. Arthur H. Wilson. Mrs. Carter, wife of Major Gen. W. H. Carter, who is in command of the troops stationed on the Mexican border, since Wednesday is the guest of her son, Lieut. W. V. Carter. Major and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Mrs. Ferbaugh and Lieutenant Smith, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor entertained at a box party at the Orpheum Thursday night for Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Ball, Miss Queenie Bingaman and Lieut. George Dillman. After the play Mrs. O'Connor entertained the party at supper at her quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross entertained Friday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers.

Mrs. R. W. Holderness had as her guests for dinner Friday Mrs. W. H. Carter, Mrs. D. H. Biddle, Mrs. F. D. Griffith, Mrs. A. H. Wilson, Mrs. W. V. Carter, Miss Edith Baird and Miss Margaret Griffiths. After the informal hop given Friday night, which was quite well attended, Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Ball entertained at a chafing-dish supper for Col. and

Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Amy Heard and Lieut. J. P. Aleshire. The first lieutenants finished their examinations for promotion on Saturday. Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, who has been at the post for the last two weeks for his examination, left Sunday for Iowa City.

#### FORT BLISS

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 8, 1911.

Col. Harry O. Perley, Med. Corps, Department of Colorado, accompanied by Mrs. Perley, arrived in El Paso the first of the week and are at the St. Regis Hotel. Colonel Perley is here to inspect the border camps from Columbus, N.M., to Nogales, Ariz.

Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Porcher, U.S.R.C.S., are spending a few days in El Paso with the Captain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Porcher, en route to visit relatives at Nashville, Tenn., whence they go to their new station at Portland, Me.

During the violent windstorm last week Sergt. Major Henry Metzger, 4th Cav., in camp near the post, was struck by a board and two of his ribs were injured and he received severe bruises in addition.

Mrs. Greer, who has been visiting her husband, Lieut. L. V. Greer, 4th Cav., at Nogales, N.M., has returned to El Paso and is now with her cousin, Mrs. Clarence Pickeral.

The 23d Band gave the second of its delightful concerts April 6 in Cleveland Square in El Paso, which was enjoyed by thousands.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who has been in El Paso for a week, has returned to his home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. William Glasgow, of El Paso, left the latter part of the week for San Francisco to meet her husband, Captain Glasgow, 12th Cav., who will arrive from the Philippines on April 11. Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow will spend the summer in El Paso with Mrs. Glasgow's father, Judge Joseph Magoffin. Lieut. Howard L. Sharpe, son of Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., has been promoted from this regiment to the 8th Infantry, stationed at San Diego.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 10, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin Pendleton were hosts for a delightful dinner and bridge party last week in compliment to Capt. Bryant H. Wells. The table was centered with a profusion of pink roses and rosebuds and the handsome drawing room was adorned with palms, ferns and cut flowers. The bridge contest was quite exciting. Mrs. Howard Perry and Lieut. W. C. Stoll carrying off the attractive prizes.

Mrs. Robert Davis invited a number of friends to a Southern supper party, the delicious biscuits and other good things being prepared by a cook from "Down South." Mrs. Mitchell gave a luncheon and bridge afternoon for some friends in the post and from the city on Friday, when Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. Davis, of Lancaster, N.Y., won the honors.

Mrs. Henry Styer and Mrs. Albert Goodwin, of Fort Niagara, were guests of friends and relatives in the post last week. Capt. Albert Dalton, who has been in Pennsylvania instructing the Militia for the past month, has returned to Fort Porter, as has also Lieut. Edwin Saunders, who was on similar duty.

Miss Adaline Pendleton spent the weekend with friends at Niagara Falls, and Miss Anna Pendleton with a schoolmate in the city. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are expected in Buffalo to-day after a delightful stay of several months in Florida and the South. Later in the season they will go to their cottage near Youngstown. Mrs. Wren, the widow of the late Major William Wren, stationed at Fort Porter two years ago, is expected in the city this week, en route to her home, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Wren, her daughters and sister, Miss Bonnell, have spent part of the winter in Bermuda, and Miss Wren may spend some time with Miss Mitchell at Fort Porter.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 7, 1911.

The board at this post are at work on 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., J. W. Wilson, 8th Inf., and Charles H. Erington, 11th Inf., who reported here for examination last Saturday. Lieut. Owen C. Fiske, M.C., has returned from Galveston, Texas, on a long sick leave, a part of which he plans to spend at his home near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sunday afternoon, March 26, Mrs. Bowman received in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Vanbenhoven, who returned to their home at Mount Pleasant, Ill., a few days ago. On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 22, Mrs. Bowman entertained at tea for Mrs. McCloud, a sister of Lieutenant Bowman. The following Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman entertained at bridge.

Friday afternoon, March 31, the Sewing Circle met with Mrs. Kelley. Miss Hortense Clark, of Omaha, was a weekend guest of Mrs. Kelley, who entertained informally in her home on the evening of April 1. The refreshments served were appropriate to the day. Wednesday afternoon, April 4, Mrs. Chenoweth entertained the ladies of the post at a birthday tea for Mrs. Griffith. In the evening of April 4 Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman entertained at a dinner and bridge party. The guests included Major and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Muncaster and Lieutenant Muncaster.

#### FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., April 8, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie have as their guest Miss Gertrude Wagner, of Washington. Miss Lyl Taylor and mother have left for their home near Ottawa, Canada. Miss Taylor's school at Fort Dade having closed last week. Dr. James Gardiner, who has spent some weeks here visiting his son, Lieut. Harold Gardiner, left yesterday for his home near Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Lieut. John McKie has gone to Plant City to inspect the 1st Company, C.A.C., Florida N.G. First Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., is superintending the engineer work being done at Forts Dade and De Soto.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner joined the 162d Company here this week. Mrs. E. M. Blake gave a party on Thursday to celebrate the forty-seventh wedding anniversary of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Farley. Those present were Misses Alylie and Olivia Blake, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. John McKie and guest, Miss Gertrude Wagner, Dr. Albert H. Eber, Lieut. Marcellus Thompson and Mrs. John Thompson, Lieuts. Harold Gardiner, Frederick Downing and Henry N. Sumner.

#### MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., April 4, 1911.

Mrs. Paulding and the Misses Paulding entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Bluemel, Mrs. Williams, of Oswego, and Miss Edith Dent. Prizes went to Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Moorman.

Captain Moss entertained at a stag supper on Sunday for the officers from Fort Ontario, who are here being examined for promotion. Those present were Captains Cochran, Nelson, Hay, Lieutenant Nelson, La Garde, Grieves, Malloy, Moorman, Knox, Mitchell and French.

Captain Maxey entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman and Lieut. E. B. Mitchell at dinner on Sunday. Miss Edith Dent entertained at a tea Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Bluemel, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. J. J. Nelson, Mrs. Patterson and Hazel Nelson. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Alford, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Maxey, Lieut. E. B. Mitchell and Lieut. R. D. La Garde.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kessler, of Helena, Mont., will spend a few days with Mr. Kessler's sister, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. C. H. Miller leaves Friday for Watervliet Arsenal to spend a month with her father, Gen. J. F. Kent. Mrs. Alford

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and Mrs. Mitchell leave Thursday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to visit Mrs. Dean Halford. Mrs. Williams, of Fort Ontario, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rutherford.

#### FORT MOTT NOTES.

Salem, N.J., April 10, 1911.

Rev. A. D. Ward and friends were guests of Dr. Charles MacDonald, post surgeon, the past week. Dr. MacDonald addressed Co. A, 3d Regiment, of Salem, N.J., at their barracks last Wednesday evening on "Militia and Army Life" and was complimented by Captain Carpenter, of Co. A, for the attractive and useful talk he gave to his newly organized company.

Lieutenant Barnes joined the garrison last week. He is adjutant and quartermaster. Lieut. Walter Singlet has procured a shade net for his company and they have caught several fine fish.

Captain Barry has done much to improve the reservation in the agricultural line. We will have fine gardens this season.

The post exchange has made larger profits this last month than any preceding month for the past two years. Sergeant Mayes, 4th Co., is exchange steward.

#### CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS, NO. 15.

We give some extracts from the latest Changes in Navy Regulations (No. 15) last week, page 957. We now complete the synopsis of the regulations affected.

The following are stricken out altogether, without the substitution of new matter:

Art. 552, Par. 2; Articles 574, 579, 580, 649, 651, 652, 672, Par. 2; 693, Pars. 3 and 4; 728, Pars. 1 and 2; 729, 775, Par. 4; 886, Pars. 2 and 3; 887, 888, 1099, 1251-1259, inclusive; 1568, Par. 9; Chap. 39, Sec. 5 and Art. 1642. In Art. 1525 the Navy allotment office is added to addresses. Articles 925, 926 are retained as they stand. The following articles have relatively unimportant or merely verbal changes made to conform to other articles: 6A, 9, 11, 11A, 11B, 485, 521, 631, 635, 650, 695, 696, 710, 712, 713, 716, 865, 940, 959, 1100, 1101, 1247, 1206, 1566, 1644, 1672, 1707, 1731.

Articles 3, 4C, 5, 6, 350, 1549, 1579 were published last week, April 8, page 957.

Art. 7 requires the Aid for Operations to advise the Secretary as to the submissions of subjects to the General Board and the Naval War College, all such papers to be forwarded to him for this purpose.

Art. 12 assigns special inspectors to the Division of Inspections.

Art. 13: "(1) The Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships shall be composed, as near as may be, of one flag officer, one captain, three commanders or lieutenant commanders (one being designated for engineering duties), one medical officer, one naval constructor and an assistant adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, as members, and one officer not above the grade of commander as recorder." Pars. 2 to 10 give directions as to their work. The duties of the board are specifically defined in ten paragraphs.

Art. 14. Adds a paragraph providing that three line officers shall perform duties exclusively with this board, other officers being detailed for particular inspections. They shall perform such duties in connection with the inspection of shore stations as may be assigned to them.

Art. 28. Adds to Par. 3: "So far as succession to command or succession to duties aboard ship outside the engineer department are concerned, chief machinists and machinists are restricted to the performance of engineering duty only."

Arts. 34-40. New articles are substituted defining the commands of different officers.

Art. 65A. Fixes the positions of secretaries of embassies and legations for purposes of precedence only, without giving them any salute.

Art. 66A. Determines the rank of consuls general.

Arts. 102, 108. Add "Revenue Cutter Service" after "Marine Corps."

Art. 146. Directs as to the display of the national ensign on shore.

Art. 162. Substitutes new paragraphs for 1 and 2, prescribing the ceremonies to be observed at colors.

Art. 246. Adds to Par. 4 a statement that any arithmetical mark of less than thirty shall in the report of fitness on a marine officer be construed as of an unfavorable nature.

Art. 352. Inserts after foreign port in first line "or in a home port when there is no navy yard." Requires a strict observance of 918 and 926D.

Article 359.

Add a new paragraph, reading as follows:

(4) Whenever an accident involving loss of life of any person or persons occurs on board a vessel of the Navy, at a navy yard or naval station, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Navy Department; or whenever such an accident

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occurs elsewhere, and it is possible that any person in the naval service is in any degree responsible therefor; a court of inquiry shall be ordered to fully investigate and report upon the circumstances connected therewith, and to give an opinion in regard thereto. This court of inquiry shall be in addition to the board of inquiry prescribed by article 1644, paragraph 1. The court of inquiry shall, in every such case, ascertain whether the loss of life was due in any manner to the fault, negligence, or inefficiency of any person or persons in the naval service, or connected therewith; and, if so, the names of such person or persons, and to what extent the fault, negligence, or inefficiency thereof contributed to the accident or to the results thereof. The flag officer, commanding, or senior officer present shall at once order the board of inquiry, when such an accident occurs, and, if authorized by law to do so, the court of inquiry prescribed by this paragraph. If not so empowered to order a court of inquiry, he shall immediately report the case to the department, forwarding the report of the board of inquiry at the earliest possible moment, and the department will convene the requisite court of inquiry as soon thereafter as practicable.

Article 400. [As amended by C.N.R. No. 10.]

Paragraph (4): Strike out entire paragraph and substitute therefor the following:

(4) The pay officer, medical officer, and marine officer of the flagship of a division commander shall be the division paymaster, division surgeon, and division marine officer, respectively, and shall constitute the division staff of the division commander. If the flag of a division commander be transferred, the corresponding officers of the new flagship shall assume these duties, unless such transfer is temporary and for a short time only.

Article 447.

Strike out the entire article and substitute therefor the following:

447. (1) Deck duty shall be performed as prescribed in this article.

(2) The officer of the deck is the officer on watch in charge of the ship.

(3) The officer of the deck shall be responsible for the safety of the ship, subject, however, to any orders he may receive from the commanding officer.

(4) Every officer or other person on board the ship, whatever his rank, who is subject to the orders of the commanding officer, except the executive officer, shall be subordinate to the officer of the deck.

(5) On board every ship to which there are attached five or more line officers of the ranks of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign, below the heads of departments and in addition to such as may be detailed for engineering duty by the Navy Department or by direct order therefrom, such officers shall stand a strict and regular watch as officer of the deck, both at sea and in port.

(6) On board a ship of the class described in the preceding paragraph when the number of watch officers on deck duty is reduced below five, by reason of sickness, the commanding officer may, in port, at his discretion, permit such officers to stand day's duty, with midshipmen standing a strict and regular deck watch under them.

(7) On board ships other than those described in paragraph 5 of this article the commanding officer may, at his discretion, permit the officers detailed for deck duty to stand day's duty in port.

(8) When standing day's duty, the watch officer having the day's duty shall always be ready to appear the moment he is summoned or notified that his presence is required, and he shall receive all reports direct, no matter where he may be. When a midshipman is on duty as officer of the deck, under the officer having the day's duty, the latter can exercise his authority only through the officer of the deck, whom he is authorized to relieve at any time.

(9) The navigator may be assigned to the duties of deck watch officer in addition to his regular duties:

(a) Aboard first and second rate ships when the number of commissioned officers junior to himself available for such duty is reduced below four, including the ordnance officer if he be junior to the navigator, but not including any officers detailed for engineering duty by the department or by direct order therefrom, and not including chief warrant officers.

(b) On board other vessels when the number of officers available for deck watch is reduced below three at sea or two in port.

(10) The ordnance officer may be assigned to the duties of deck watch officer, in addition to his regular duties, when the number of commissioned line officers junior to himself available for such duty is reduced below four, including the navigator if he be junior to the ordnance officer, but not including any officers detailed for engineering duty by the department or by direct order therefrom, and not including chief warrant officers. When the ordnance officer is junior to the navigator he may be assigned to the duties of deck watch officer at sea at other times, at the discretion of the commanding officer.

(11) On board battleships and armored cruisers midshipmen shall not be given charge of a deck watch except as specified in paragraph 6 above, but shall stand watch as junior officers of the watch, both at sea and in port, when there is a sufficient number of them available to enable it to be done without manifest hardship. They shall be detailed for duty as assistant to the navigator when practicable, and so far as possible each midshipman shall have a tour of such duty during his two years' cruise. In addition to the duties prescribed herein and in article 447B, midshipmen may be given such other ship's duties as may be best suited, in the opinion of the commanding officer, to advance them in their professional fitness, subject to the other provisions of the Navy Regulations.

Article 447A.

After article 447, insert the following article:

447A. (1) Engineering duty shall be performed as prescribed in this article.

(2) Junior engineer officers are all commissioned officers assigned to engineering duty on board ship, exclusive of the engineer officer of the ship and of chief machinists.

(3) Junior engineer officers shall stand a strict and regular watch at sea, and in port a strict and regular watch or day's duty at the discretion of the commanding officer.

(4) When the number of junior engineer officers is reduced below four, chief machinists and machinists shall be assigned to duty as junior engineer officers until the total number of such officers available for duty is brought up to four. When so assigned, chief machinists and machinists shall perform the duties of junior engineer officers in addition to superintending the work at their regular stations in connection with the maintenance and repair of the machinery.

(5) When the number of junior engineer officers, chief machinists, and machinists on board available for duty is reduced below four, chief machinist's mates may be assigned to duty as engine-room watch officers, and when the number of chief machinist's mates available is not sufficient to enable this to be done, competent machinist's mates, first class, may be assigned to the same duty, but machinist's mates shall not be assigned to this duty in sufficient numbers to raise the total number of such watch officers above four. (Paragraphs 5, 6, 8, direct as to supervision.)

**ARTICLE 447B.**

After article 447A, insert the following article:

447B. Midshipmen shall perform engineering duty and deck duty alternatively, if practicable, and the detail for engineering duty shall be for periods of six months at a time. When detailed for engineering duty, midshipmen shall be assigned for purposes of instruction only, and shall not be given charge of a watch. (Art. 447, par. 11.)

Article 558. [As amended by C.N.R. No. 5.]

Add a new paragraph reading as follows:

(3) It is the intent of these regulations to constitute the executive officer the direct representative of the commanding officer in maintaining the military and general efficiency of the ship, and to this end it is provided that he shall be the line officer next in rank to the commanding officer. As such representative, and in order that he may properly perform the duties imposed upon him, all heads of departments and other officers and all enlisted men on board ship shall consider themselves as under his orders, as the aid or executive to the commanding officer, in all that pertains to the operation and maintenance of the ship, and to the preservation of order and discipline on board; and all communications in regard to ship duty intended for or issued by the commanding officer shall be transmitted through the executive officer, except where the contrary is specifically laid down in these regulations. While the course of procedure laid down in this paragraph is necessary in order that the executive officer may properly carry out his duties, it is not intended that this regulation shall be so construed as to prevent any head of department from having free access to the commanding officer in regard to matters connected with the duties of his department.

Art. 464. Directs a court of inquiry in case of an accident involving loss of life, in addition to the board of inquest.

Art. 527. Requires the captain to make a special, detailed, written report of unsatisfactory work.

Art. 560. A new paragraph is substituted for Par. 3, and two new paragraphs inserted as 4 and 5. These more strictly define the duties of the executive officer.

Art. 564. Relieves the executive officer from responsibility for the condition of the mess gear and furniture.

Art. 584. In case of the occupation of the executive officer with fire-control duty, the first lieutenant, navigator, or ordnance officer may be substituted as inspector. A paragraph substituted for 585 makes him chief fire-control officer.

Article 585.

Strike out the entire article and substitute therefor the following:

585. In battle he shall be the chief fire-control officer, and shall be stationed in the fire-control tower, or at such other place as may be provided to enable him to carry out his duties in charge of the fire control, under the general instructions received from time to time from the commanding officer.

Article 602A.

After article 602, insert the following:

602A. (1) Aboard vessels to which no first lieutenant is attached, the executive officer shall perform the duties of first lieutenant, in addition to his regular duties.

(2) Aboard vessels other than first rates, and other than second rates having turret guns, to which no regular ordnance officer is attached, the executive officer shall, in addition to his regular duties, perform all those of the ordnance officer, except such as pertain to the electrical outfit of the ship, which latter shall be performed by the navigator.

(3) Aboard smaller vessels, the executive officer may also be ordered to perform the duties of navigator. In such cases all the duties of the ordnance officer, including those in connection with the electrical plant of the ship, shall be performed by the senior watch officer, in addition to his regular duties.

Chapter XI—Section 3.—Duties as Equipment and Construction Officer.

Strike out the entire section, and substitute therefor the following:

Section 3.—The First Lieutenant.

603. (1) On board battleships and armored cruisers, an officer of the rank of lieutenant commander or lieutenant shall be assigned to duty as first lieutenant. If practicable, the first lieutenant shall be the line officer on board next in rank to the executive officer, but when this is impracticable he may be either senior or junior to the navigator, ordnance officer, and senior engineer officer, one or all, as the exigencies of the service may demand; but he shall be senior to all the watch and division officers.

(2) If detached, absent, placed under arrest, or suspended from duty, his duties devolve upon the line officer next below him in rank, exclusive of any detailed for engineering duty.

604. In battle, the first lieutenant shall be assistant fire control officer, and as such shall be stationed in the central station, at which place he shall have general charge. In case of important happenings at any point in the ship which require the personal attention of an officer of rank and experience, such as fires or other casualties threatening the efficiency of the ship, of which happenings he shall be promptly informed by the officer or other person on the spot, the first lieutenant shall proceed to such spot, assume charge in the vicinity, and take such action as may be necessary in the case, endeavoring by every means in his power to prevent any temporary or permanent diminution in the offensive or defensive power of the ship. When so called away from his regular post in the central station, he shall inform the executive officer of the fact. As assistant to the chief fire control officer, he shall assist the executive officer in carrying on the drills and exercises of the range and fire-control parties, and in maintaining the efficiency of such force and of the apparatus employed by them in carrying out their duties.

Articles 605, 606, 607, 608 and 609 make the lieutenant responsible for the care and cleanliness of the ship, requiring him to make frequent inspections for reporting defects. He shall be custodian of all keys, except those kept by the commanding officer. He shall be construction officer.

610. The first lieutenant shall not absent himself from the ship except as provided for in article 1532.

611. He shall see that all equipment, equipment, stores, and supplies in his charge are properly cared for, and take such measures as may be necessary for their preservation and economical use.

612. When the officer of the deck is required to take part in drills and exercises the first lieutenant may be designated by the commanding officer to take the deck. He may relieve the commanding officer at any time as a matter of accommodation.

Art. 616. Makes the navigator responsible for everything connected with the navigation of the ship and requires him to report direct to the commanding officer. Art. 617 adds the steering apparatus to his responsibilities.

Substitutes for 630 this: "In battle he shall be the ship-control officer and shall be stationed in the conning tower, or elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable him to assist the commanding officer in handling the ship. At such times he shall relieve the officer of the deck and shall himself act in that capacity."

Art. 632. The gunners and the chief electrician are relieved from the operation of this paragraph.

Art. 637. Permits the assignment to the navigator of certain miscellaneous duties when he is not busy, and (Art. 638A) certain ordnance duties. Arts. 639, 639A, 640, 641, 643, 644, 644A, 648 more exactly define the duties of the ordnance officer, substitute the executive officer for him on vessels not having an ordnance officer, the senior watch officer on smaller vessels. He may be junior or senior to the first lieutenant and navigator, and shall be senior to all watch and division officers.

In battle he is to be stationed in the subcentral. He may be designated to take the deck when the officer of the deck is engaged in drills and exercises.

Arts. 703, 705, 709A. More strictly define the duties of the chief gunner or gunner.

Article 447B.

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Art. 862, 863, 864. Relate to the duties of the senior engineer officer.

Chap. XX. Changes its title to "Inspection, general surveys, alterations, repairs and preservation of ships."

Art. 916. Defines the word "alterations."

Art. 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924. Substitutes new articles for these.

Substitutes new articles for 916 to 924, inclusive, and adds 926A, 926B, 926C, 926D, and a new paragraph to 927.

Adds 1020A at the beginning of Sec. 3, general instruction of medical officers.

Art. 1040 amends Par. 4 and adds an article, 1048A, relating to strict accountability for mess outifts.

Art. 1094, 1099, 1100, 1101. Amends the paragraphs relating to allotments.

Art. 1118. Allows warrant officers and paymasters' clerks on active duty on shore to purchase fuel and light.

Arts. 1174, 1205. Provide for a more rigid inspection and care of supplies and stores.

Art. 1250. Substitutes a new paragraph prescribing as to the sales of vessels.

Arts. 1262, 1263, 1264. Substitutes new paragraphs relating to surveys.

Art. 1320. Requires no bond for checks of \$5 or less.

Art. 1439. Substitutes new paragraphs for 2 and 3.

Art. 1500. Substitutes new paragraph for 4 and adds new paragraph (10).

Article 1532. [As amended by C.N.R. circulars.]

Strike out the entire article and substitute therefor the following:

1532. (1) Aboard ships to which different officers are regularly assigned as executive officer, first lieutenant, navigator, and ordnance officer, one of the three last named shall always be on board and ready for duty; but the executive officer shall not be required to alternate with any other officer in leaving the ship. In the absence of the executive officer, the senior on board of the first lieutenant, navigator, and ordnance officer shall act as executive officer. In the absence of both the commanding and executive officers, the senior on board of the first lieutenant, navigator, and ordnance officer (if not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only) shall act as commanding officer.

(2) Aboard vessels to which no regular first lieutenant is attached, either the executive officer, navigator, or ordnance officer shall always be on board and ready for duty. In the absence of the executive officer, the senior on board of the navigator and ordnance officer (if not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only) shall act as executive officer.

(3) Aboard vessels to which no regular ordnance officer is attached, either the executive officer, navigator, or senior engineer officer (if not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only) shall always be on board and ready for duty. In the absence of the executive officer, the senior on board of the navigator and senior engineer officer (if not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only) shall act as executive officer.

(4) When the senior engineer officer is restricted to the performance of engineering duty only, he shall not be considered as available for succession to the duties of commanding officer, and when that officer is absent his duties shall be performed by the senior on board of the other line officers set forth in the three preceding paragraphs.

(5) Aboard vessels where the executive officer performs the duties of navigator in addition to his regular duties, either the executive officer or the line officer next in rank to him, and not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only, shall always be on board and ready for duty, except when special permission to the contrary is granted by the commanding officer. In the absence of the executive officer, the line officer next in rank on board and not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only shall act as executive officer. In the absence of both commanding and executive officers the line officer next in rank on board and not restricted to the performance of engineering duty only shall act as commanding officer.

(6) If there be only two line officers attached to a ship, one of them shall always be on board and ready for duty.

(7) When there are two or more officers detailed for engineering duty, including chief machinists and machinists, or two or more medical, pay, or marine officers attached to a ship, at least one of each branch in which there are two or more officers shall always be on board and ready for duty unless otherwise authorized, under special circumstances, by previous permission from the commanding officer.

(8) Officers not specified in the preceding paragraphs may be granted leave of absence or permission to leave the ship or station at the discretion of the commanding officer (subject to the provisions of these regulations and to any instructions that may be received from the senior officer present in regard to the matter) or of the commandant. In granting such privileges the commanding officer or commandant shall be guided by the existing conditions as to the number of officers to be retained on board or within the limits of the station, and shall so retain sufficient number to efficiently meet any emergency or call to duty that may arise.

(9) Except as specified in the second sentence of this paragraph, not more than one-half of the crew of any ship shall be granted leave or liberty at the same time, and liberty parties shall be so selected as to leave on board an organized force that will be effective in any emergency. While secured to a wharf at a navy yard, however, not more than one-fourth of the crew need be kept on board, provided the commanding officer deems that such a number will be effective for any emergency. The word "liberty" in this paragraph shall be construed as authorized absence from the ship not exceeding forty-eight hours, and the word "leave" as any authorized absence longer than forty-eight hours.

Arts. 1568 and 1569 [as given in C.N.R. No. 6] more strictly define the duties of captain of the yard and officers in charge of departments.

Art. 1599A. This is a new article allowing the Department some latitude in the application of the provisions of this chapter to the Washington Navy Yard in view of the character of its work.

Art. 1643. Adds a new paragraph (5).

Art. 1649. Adds a new paragraph (2).

Art. 1549. Adds paragraphs 2, 3, 4.

Art. 1562A. New paragraph relating to docks, to follow 1562.

Art. 1563. Adds a new paragraph (6) to this.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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**THE NAVY.****VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.**

Corrected up to April 11. Later changes will be found on another page.

**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

**First Division.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division to Fort Monroe, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff ordered to command. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fecheler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

**Third Division.**

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va.

**Fourth Division.**

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Hampton Roads, Va.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glendon. At Hampton Roads, Va.

**Fifth Division.**

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

**Fleet Auxiliaries.**

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKeon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Runquist. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. En route to the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Division.**

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Diego, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

**Fleet Auxiliary.**

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At San Diego, Cal.

**ASIASTIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock ordered to command.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Division.**

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

**Second Division.**

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Gage. At Hong Kong, China.

ELOANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

**Third Division.**

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pogram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

**In Reserve.**

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**TUGS.**

CHOOTAW. Chief Btsn. Patrick J. Kenney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSOCOLA. Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUOK. Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Oavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

ABARENDI (collier) merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittton, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILY (torpedo boat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Helweg. At Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Hornister, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantamano. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat. O'Brienius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns.

**The Pre-eminent Cuvees****of****Champagne**

*Their  
fine quality  
will at once  
commend them  
to the  
most critical*

**GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.  
SOLE IMPORTERS  
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO**

Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scates. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEPPER (tugboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. En route to Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (tugboat). James D. Smith, master. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service). Lieut. Charles E. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John V. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESEVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Milwaukee, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived March 15 at Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**Seventh Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At Solomon's Island, Md.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Solomon's Island, Md.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Solomon's Island, Md.

**BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT**

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura. I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere.

**PAULDING** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr. At the navy yard, New York.  
**DRAYTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. At Solomon's Island, Md.  
**MCCALL** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
**ROE** (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.  
**TERRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Solomon's Island, Md.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to Annapolis, Md. **CUTTLEFISH** (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Annapolis, Md.  
**TARANTULA** (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At Annapolis, Md.  
**VIPER** (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Annapolis, Md.

**Third Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to Annapolis, Md. **GRAYLING** (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Annapolis, Md.  
**BONITA** (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Annapolis, Md.  
**NARWHAL** (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Annapolis, Md.  
**SALMON** (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Annapolis, Md.  
**SNAPPER** (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Annapolis, Md.  
**STINGRAY** (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Annapolis, Md.  
**TARPON** (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At Annapolis, Md.  
**CASTINE** (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Annapolis, Md.  
**SEVERN** (tender). At Annapolis, Md.

**PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**IRIS** (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal.  
**HULL** (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**TRUXTUN** (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

**Second Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

**PAUL JONES** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.  
**PERRY** (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.  
**PREBLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.  
**STEWART** (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

**Third Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

**LAWRENCE** (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.  
**DAVIS** (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis is temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
**FOX** (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox is temporarily assigned to the First Division.  
**ROWAN** (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.  
**GOLDSBOROUGH** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

**First Submarine Division.**

Lieut. James F. Olding, Commander.

**PIKE** (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.  
**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
**FORTUNE** (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

**ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

**DALE** (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.  
**BAINBRIDGE** (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.  
**BARRY** (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.  
**CHAUNCEY** (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.  
**DEOATOUR** (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

**ADDER** (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
**MOCCASIN** (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
**PORPOISE** (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**SHARK** (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
**MICHIGAN** (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.**

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
**Destroyers**: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats: Bayard, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

**Fish Commission Steamers.**

**ALBATROSS**. Comdr. Guy H. Burrough. Cruising in the Gulf of California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH HAWK**. Chief Btan. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

**STATE TRAINING SHIPS.**

**ADAMS** (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

**RANGER** (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.

**NEWPORT** (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

**ALLIANCE** (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ANNAPOLIS** (station ship). Comdr. William H. Rose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**BALTIMORE** (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charlestown, S.C. Address there.

**CONSTELLATION** (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Beaufort, Mercedes and Umbria are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

**HANCOCK** (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**HARTFORD** (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE** (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER** (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**NEWARK** (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PENSACOLA** (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

**PHILADELPHIA** (receiving ship). Comdr. Lett C. Beriolette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

**SOUTHERY** (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

**SUPPLY** (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the navy station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**WABASH** (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**TUGS.**

**Acoocoma**, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal.

**Alice**, Norfolk, Va. Active, Mare Island, Cal.

**Apache**, Iona Island, N.Y. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.

**Chocatow**, Washington, D.C. Hercule, Norfolk, Va.

**Iwana**, Boston, Mass. Locust, San Francisco, Cal.

**Massicot**, Key West, Fla. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mohawk**, Norfolk, Va. Narkeets, New York.

**Pawnee**, New York. Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.

**Pennocook**, Portsmouth, N.H. Penobscot, Portland, Me.

**Pontiac**, New York. Pottawatomie, Annapolis, Md.

**Powhatan**, New York. Sistandian, Annapolis, Md.

**Rapido**, Cavite, Philippines. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

**Rocket**, Norfolk, Va. Transfer, New York.

**Rose**, New York. Triton, Washington, D.C.

**Sabago**, Charleston, S.C. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

**Sixto**, Boston, Mass. Uncas, Norfolk, Va.

**Sitkumoy**, Bremerton, Wash. Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

**Sitkin**, San Francisco, Cal. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

**VEESELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

**Alabama**, at New York. Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.

**Milwaukee**, at Puget Sound. Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.

**Monadnock**, at Cavite. Morris, at Newport, R.I.

**Nero**, at New York. Ohio, at New York.

**Oregon**, at Puget Sound. Pampanga, at Cavite.

**Panama**, at Cavite. Portsmouth, at New York.

**Puritan**, at Norfolk, Va. Relief, Olongapo, P.I.

**Restless**, at Newport, R.I. Rodgers, at Boston, Mass.

**St. Louis**, at Puget Sound. San Francisco, at Norfolk.

**Kearsarge**, at Philadelphia. Kentuck, at Norfolk, Va.

**Constitution**, at Boston. Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.

**McKee**, at Newport, R.I. Talbot, at Newport.

**Maine**, at Portsmouth, N.H. Terror, at Philadelphia.

**Yankee**, at New Bedford. Huntress, at St. Louis.

**KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.**

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.G. (armored cruiser); P.G. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.G. (converted cruiser).

**THE ARMY.****DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Lieut.

**Club Cocktails**

When others are offered, it's for the purpose of larger profits. Refuse substitutes. All varieties.

Simply strain through cracked ice and serve.

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.**  
Sole Proprietors  
Hartford New York London

Col. W. A. Shunk, 1st Cav., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., will command in May, 1911.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A. Col. C. Gardener, 16th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Col. R. H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Alister L. Mills, U.S.A. Col. H. H. Ludlow, O.A.C., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Col. G. A. Dodd, 12th Cav., in temporary command.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A. Maneuver Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

**ENGINEERS.**

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L and M, at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio. O will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

**HOSPITAL CORPS.**

A, at Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio; B, San Diego, Cal.; C, San Antonio, Texas; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

**SIGNAL CORPS.**

A, Eagle Pass, Texas; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, San Antonio; E, Yuma, Ariz.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; I, Hatchita, N.M.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

**CAVALRY.**

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, Yuma, Ariz.; B, Nogales, Ariz.; C, Calexico, Cal.; D, Tucson, Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at El Paso, Texas. B and C, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. Hqrs. and nine troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Troops E and F, at Ft. Riley, Kas., will sail for Manila on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila for United States March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

**Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.**  
The troops of Coast Artillery at the Texas maneuvers should be addressed at Galveston, Texas.

**Company and Station.**

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. Company and Station.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
3d. At Texas maneuvers. 78th. At Texas maneuvers.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
6th. At Texas maneuvers. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 82d. At Texas maneuvers.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 84th. At Texas maneuvers.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
11th. Philippines. Address 86th. Manila, P.I. Address  
there.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 87th. At Texas maneuvers.  
13th. Philippines. Address 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
Manila. 89th. Ft. Williams, Mo.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 90th. Sailed for Manila  
15th. At Texas maneuvers. March 6, 1911, from San  
Francisco.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
18th. Philippines. Address 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
Manila. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 95th. Manila, P.I. Address  
20th. At Texas maneuvers.  
21st. At Texas maneuvers.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Sailed for Manila, March 6, 1911.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. At Texas maneuvers.  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. At Texas maneuvers.  
42d. Philippines. Address  
Manila.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. At Texas maneuvers.  
45th. At Texas maneuvers.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. At Texas maneuvers.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Philippines. Address,  
Manila. Will sail from  
Manila April 15, 1911, en  
route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
51st. Philippines. Address,  
Manila. Will sail from  
Manila April 15, 1911, en  
route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Will proceed to Ft. Han-  
cock, N.J., for station  
about the latter part of  
May, 1911, upon arrival  
of 54th Co. from Manila.  
54th. Philippines. Address,  
Manila. Will sail for San  
Francisco April 15, 1911,  
en route to Ft. Wadsworth,  
N.Y.  
55th. Philippines. Address,  
Manila. Will sail for San  
Francisco April 15, 1911,  
en route to Ft. Du Pont,  
Del.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
Will proceed to Ft. Crockett, Tex., for sta-  
tion about April 15, 1911.  
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. At Texas maneuvers.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. At Texas maneuvers.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. At Texas maneuvers.  
73d. At Texas maneuvers.  
74th. At Texas maneuvers.  
75th. At Texas maneuvers.  
76th. At Texas maneuvers.  
\*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Wil-  
liams, Mo.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. at Texas maneuvers;  
5th. at Texas maneuvers; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft.  
Adams, R.I.; 8th. at Texas maneuvers; 9th. Philippines; 10th.  
Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft.  
Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will  
sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and Machine-gun  
Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.: Cos. I. K. L. and M. Ft. D. A.  
Russell, Wyo. will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T. June 5, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight  
companies and Machine-gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks.,  
N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and Machine-

gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I. K. L and M. Ft. Logan H.  
Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
Orders to sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route  
to Fort Leavenworth, canceled account of ordering of 13th  
Infantry to Texas maneuvers.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego Cal.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.  
Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.  
Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Mon-  
trey, Cal., for station.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address  
San Antonio.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E. F. G and H. Ft. William H.  
Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A. B. C and D. and Machine-gun Pla-  
toon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I. K. L and M. Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F. G. H and K. and Machine-  
gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and L. Ft.  
Liscom, Alaska; D and M. Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E.  
Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert,  
Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn  
from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska,  
July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.  
Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A. B. C. D. I. K. L. and M. and Machine-  
gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from  
Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E. F.  
G and H. Ft. Shafter, H.T. will sail in June, 1911, en route  
to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from  
Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E. F. G. H. and Machine-gun Platoon,  
Ft. Bliss, Texas; A. B. C and D. Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I. K.  
L and M. Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., and A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M.  
and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E. F.  
G and H. Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for  
Manila June 5, 1911.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A. B. C and D. and Machine-  
gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M.  
Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A. B. C. D. I. K. L and M. and  
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E. F. G and H.  
Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address,  
San Antonio.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I. K. L and M. Ft. Jay, N.Y.;  
Cos. A. B. C and D. Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E. F. G and H. and  
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C. D. E. F. G and H.  
and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B. Henry  
Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed  
Manila, P.I.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery  
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

Student officers of the Army and Navy will admit that one of the best features of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is its accurate system of spelling proper names. In so comprehensive a work, consisting of many volumes, it must happen that the name of the same man will appear in a number of subjects treated by different contributors. In this edition the most complete co-ordination has been sought, with the result that no student will be startled and disgusted to find different methods of spelling the same name in different volumes of the work. This accuracy has been due to the exhaustive system of card indexing which the development of business indexing in the last few years has made possible. Probably no other literary undertaking known to man has ever had so extensive a system of indexing. It has thus been able to devise also a scheme of transliteration to overcome discrepancies due to different methods of rendering into English names from the Chinese, Russian, Arabic or other languages, a variant in the spelling of which would make identification of the person named difficult or impossible. One notable example of the annoying differences in the spelling of names will occur to the student of the Napoleonic period. Here in his general reading he will come to the name of the great Russian field marshal, Suvarrow, spelled in various ways. For example, the Standard Dictionary gives these spellings: Suvarof, Suavaroff and Suwarroff. An encyclopaedia rubbing elbows on our shelves with the Standard gives these still different spellings: Suvaroff and Suvoroff. It will be noted that the student happening upon Suvarrow in one part of an encyclopaedia and then upon Suvoroff would most likely fail to make the connection between the two unless he had some acquaintance with the Russian language or knew the spellings of that name. The system of the Encyclopaedia Britannica precludes all such varied spellings, and makes one kind the rule throughout the set of volumes. This ought to be pleasing to admirers of Shakespeare who have seen his name spelled in a dozen or more ways.

This is the eleventh edition of this celebrated encyclopaedia, the first having been published in 1768-71. In

the hundred and forty years since then many distin-



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guished writers have contributed to the Britannica. To the sixth edition Sir Walter Scott, laying aside "Waverley," wrote the article on chivalry, and for the eighth edition Lord Macaulay was a contributor. The work of the indexers in the present edition is gone over with a care that ensures as nearly perfect a system as is possible within the limits of human fallibility. A radical departure in the arrangement of this edition will commend itself to busy readers. A comparison with the ninth edition will make plain what this departure is. Then there were exhaustive treatises on a subject, "omnibus" articles, as they might have been called. They died under one head with every phase of the subject, but in this day of specialization it has been thought best to divide subjects into their separate headings. The word "agriculture" affords a good illustration. In the old days this would have been treated in all its phases under one head. Now it is broken up—sowing, plowing, reaping and other processes being dealt with separately. Another decision of the editors that makes for improvement was that the entire work was to be produced at the same time, so that the information on Abyssinia would be collated at just as late a date as that dealing with Zanzibar. Formerly several years would elapse between the completion of articles headed with the opening letters of the alphabet and those coming at the end of the alphabet. About forty thousand articles make up the contents of this last edition of the Britannica, and these cover about thirty thousand pages, the most extensive encyclopaedic work yet undertaken. These are all compressed into twenty-nine volumes, which, when gathered upon a library shelf, hold, as it were, the knowledge of the world in tabloid form. Army and Navy writers, engaged on historical works of considerable length, may profit from the practice of the editors of the Britannica in the preparation of this volume. They index the work concurrently with its production, and thus reduce the chance of error to the minimum. This encyclopedia is the latest and most complete, and furnishes information nearly up to the date of publication upon all possible topics of human interest. The advertisement of the work which has appeared in our columns furnishes information concerning it not necessary to repeat here.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Eisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of March 14—Cap for armor piercing projectiles, Alexander George MacKenzie Jack; apparatus for feeding shells, Raymond H. Standish. Week of March 21—Firearm, Henry B. Feibiger; fire-arm, Thomas Consentino; trigger mechanism for automatic firearms, Hugo Borchardt; safety device for gun closures, Max Hermsdorf; recoil gun, Max Hermsdorf; trigger device for guns, Hermann Votsch; shell or projectile, William L. Murphy; small arm, Paul Mauser. Week of March 28—Lifting attachment for airships (the late) Chief Engr. Edward Biddle Latch, U.S.N. Merion, Pa.; boxing mechanism for cartridges or shells, Joseph P. Remington, Jr.; explosive, Norbert Ceipke; firearm, Paul Mauser. Week of April 4, 1911—Submarine boat, Raymond D'Equevillie; explosive, Gershon Moore Peters; explosive, Hudson Maxim; explosive, Jesse B. Bronstein; impact fuse, Karl Wieser and Wilhelm Schwartz, assignors to Fried, Krupp; impact fuse, Louis Abendroth, assigned to Krupp; elevating mechanism for gun, Norbert Koch; recoil gun, Hermann Lehmann; sighting device for guns, Otto Ritter von Eberhard; gun with differential recoil, Konrad Haussner; process for the charging of projectiles with a high explosive bursting charge, Hudson Maxim; apparatus for charging or loading projectiles with high explosives, Hudson Maxim; process of charging projectiles with high explosives, Hudson Maxim; sight device with telescope, Heinrich Korrodi; apparatus for indicating the speed of ships, Richard Star, U.S.N.

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**SUBSISTENCE STORES** for U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., March 30, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until eleven a.m., May 1, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing subsistence stores during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; New London, Conn.; Hingham, Mass.; Newport, R.I.; New York, N.Y.; Iona Island, N.Y.; Dover, N.J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D.C.; Indian Head, Md.; Winthrop, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; San Juan, P.R.; New Orleans, La.; Bremerton, Wash.; Mare Island, Cal.; and San Francisco, Cal. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, the Depot Quartermaster's, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 182 Second street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informality therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCawley, Lt.-Col., Asst. Quartermaster, In Charge of Department.

**L**AUNDRY, FUEL AND FORAGE for U.S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C., March 31, 1911. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until eleven a.m., May 8, 1911, and then be publicly opened, for furnishing laundry, fuel and forage during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911, at Portsmouth, N.H.; New London, Conn.; New York, N.Y.; Annapolis, Md.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Bremerton, Wash.; Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal.; laundry and fuel at Boston, Mass.; Newport, R.I.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; and New Orleans, La.; laundry at Hingham, Mass.; Iona Island, N.Y.; Dover, N.J.; San Juan, P.R.; and Culver P.R.; fuel and forage at Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va.; laundry and fuel at Washington, D.C.; laundry and fuel at Winthrop, Md. Proposal blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to this office, the Depot Quartermaster's, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 182 Second street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officers or Post Quartermasters, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informality therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCawley, Lt.-Col., Asst. Quartermaster, In Charge of Department.

**P**OPOALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 18, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3418: Provisions.—Sch. 3463: Suction hose, flax ravens, paint brushes, window glass.—Sch. 3464: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 3465: Brass.—Sch. 3467: Portable electrical drills, squirt cans, distribution boxes.—Sch. 3468: China-ware, tableware.—Sch. 3469: Corned beef, rice, tea.—Sch. 3474: Boiler compound. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-3-11.

**P**OPOALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 25, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3238: Blue flannel and overcoat cloth.—Sch. 3477: Sounding machines.—Sch. 3479: Hose, rubber, door mats.—Sch. 3480: White lead, linseed oil, crude oil, rivet cement, pitch, lye.—Sch. 3481: Wood and machine screws, machinists' and pipe sets, hand tools.—Sch. 3482: Naval brass, condenser tube sheets, copper, galvanized sheet steel, billet steel.—Sch. 3483: Safety valves, etc., simplex feed pump, sperm oil, regulus of antimony. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-10-11.

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